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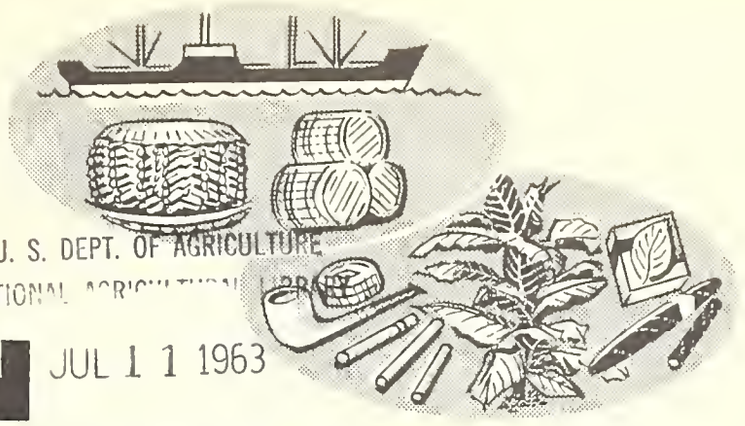

TOBACCO SITUATION

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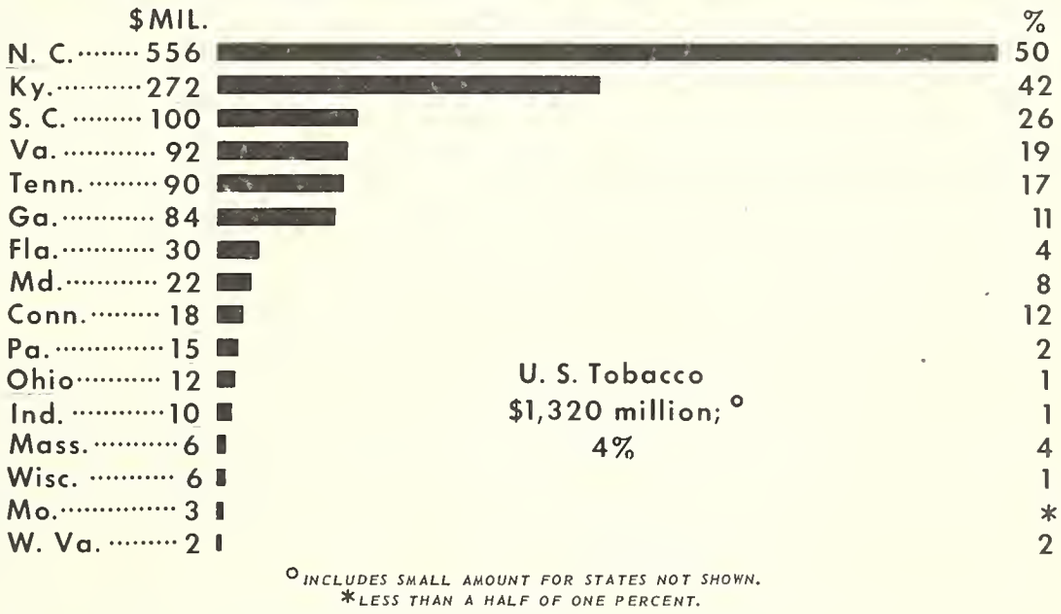
From 1950 to 1960, cash receipts to growers from tobacco sales ranged from about $1.0 to $1.2 billion annually. In 1961 for the first time, cash receipts from tobacco totaled over $1.3 billion--topping the previous record of 1955 by $95 million. The volume of leaf sold was larger than in each of the previous 4 years, though below several years prior to 1957. Average prices received for flue-cured and burley--the major cigarette tobaccos--exceeded those for any previous year.

TOBACCO INCOME AND PERCENT OF CASH RECEIPTS FROM ALL FARM MARKETINGS, 1961



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IN THIS ISSUE

Tobacco Products
Exports
Imports
Leaf Supplies and Use

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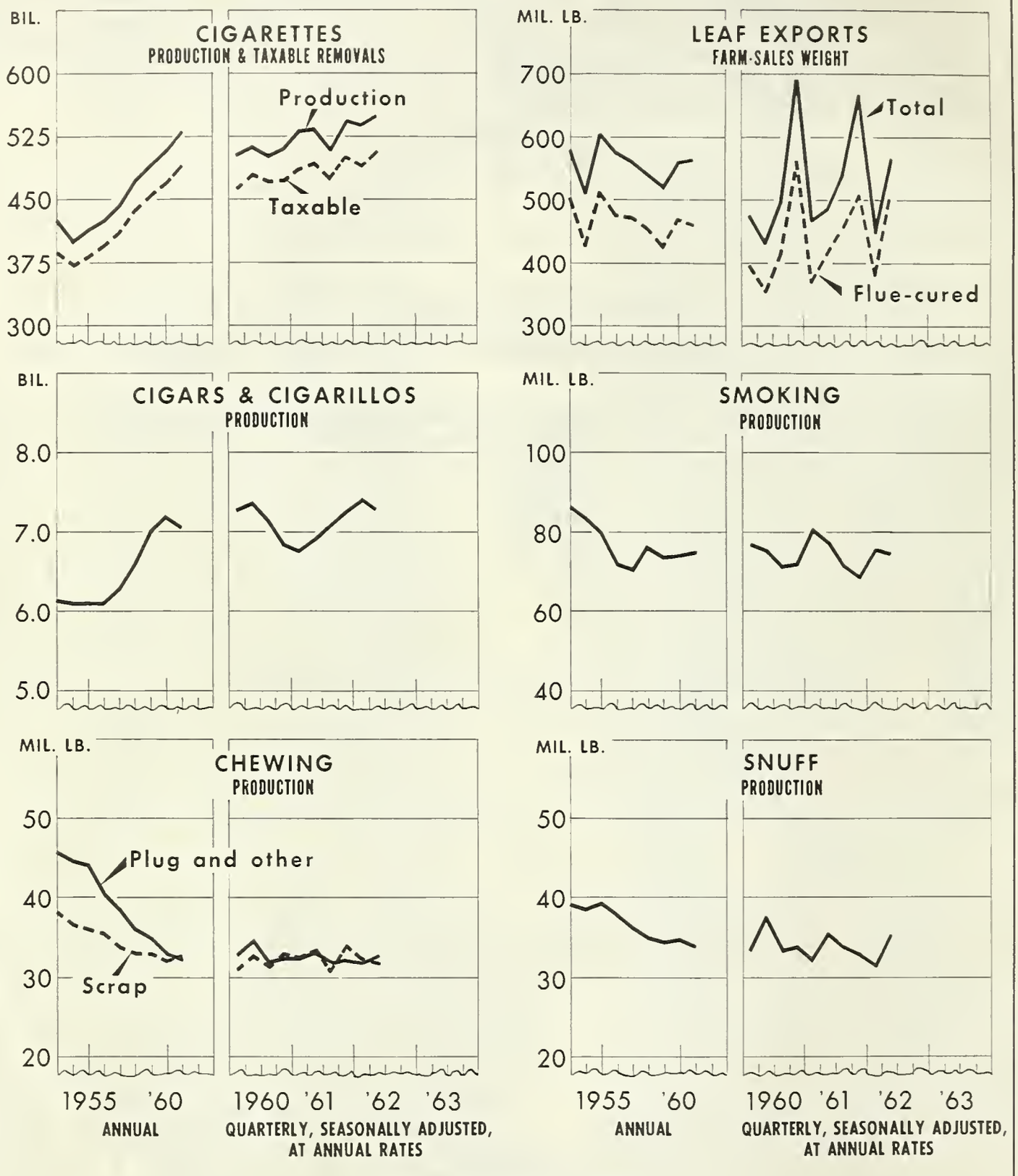
TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 229-62(6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 22, 1962

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Summary

There will be moderate increases, this year over last, in acreages of the two major cigarette tobaccos--flue-cured and burley; if yields per acre are near the averages of recent years, production will be the largest for several years. However, production of some of the other kinds of tobacco probably will be lower than in 1961.

Cigarette output during July 1961-June 1962 is estimated at a record 533 billion--15 billion above fiscal 1960-61 and topping any previous fiscal or calendar year. Consumption by U. S. smokers (including those overseas) approximated 506 billion, and nearly all the other 27 billion were shipped to foreign countries and U. S. island possessions. Cigarette consumption during calendar 1962 is expected to surpass 1961, though the rate of gain may be less than from 1960 to 1961.

Cigar and cigarillo consumption in the year ending June 30 is estimated at about 7.1 billion, probably 170 to 200 million above the fairly stable level of the 3 preceding fiscal years. Consumption in calendar 1962 also is expected to exceed the level of recent years. In both 1961 and 1960, cigarillo-size cigars composed about 13½ percent of all cigars sold. Cigar manufacturers making blended filler cigars containing Cuban tobacco were already adapting to the possible cutoff of Cuban tobacco before the embargo last February 7. Further gradual reductions are being made in the use of Cuban tobacco. Total

stocks of Cuban tobacco in this country on April 1 were more than double those normally held here prior to 1959--the year the Castro forces took control of Cuba.

Production of smoking tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1962 is estimated at near 72½ million pounds, down about 2½ million pounds from fiscal 1960-61 to the second lowest output recorded for any fiscal year. Reduced unemployment and rising personal incomes may have contributed to this; pipe smoking and "roll-your-own" cigarettes are generally the most economical forms of smoking.

Output of chewing tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at about 64¾ million pounds, only slightly under the longtime low of the preceding year. Output of snuff, at about 33½ million pounds, was slightly below 1960-61 and probably the smallest in over 40 years.

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco during July 1961-June 1962 are estimated at 570 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--slightly above 1960-61 and the largest in 6 years. Relatively high economic activity abroad and rising cigarette consumption around the world are favorable influences aiding U. S. tobacco exports. But expanded foreign production and trade barriers are offsetting factors. Present tobacco tariff arrangements of the European Common Market and the potential enlargement of the Market by the entry of additional countries will adversely affect our exports, unless further concessions are obtained to improve the competitive position of U. S. tobacco. Based on dollar value, tobacco was the third most important U. S. agricultural commodity exported in each of the past two years.

The overall levels of Government price support for the eligible kinds of tobacco produced in 1962 are 1 percent above those for 1961, 1960, and 1959--years during which they remained unchanged. By law, the basis for year-to-year adjustments in overall support levels is comparison of the average of the parity index in the most recent 3 calendar years with its 1959 level. (The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.) Specific loan rates for individual grades of each kind of tobacco are determined before its marketing season begins.

Flue-cured production this year is expected to exceed 1961 by around 5 percent. This year's crop plus the carryover will provide a little larger total supply for 1962-63 than for 1961-62. Domestic use of flue-cured in the past year probably increased a little, and exports held about even compared with a year earlier. Flue-cured marketings usually begin in the latter half of July. On an experimental basis, Government price support will be made available for untied flue-cured tobacco of certain grades during the first five sale days in the markets of Belts where price support previously has been available only for tied flue-cured tobacco. Heretofore, price supports have been available for untied flue-cured only in the Georgia-Florida Belt, where tobacco traditionally has been marketed in that form.

The 1962 crop of burley may be about 3 percent above 1961 and together with the carryover will provide a little larger total supply for 1962-63 than for the current year. Early indications point to a significant increase in domestic use this year over last, and exports also seem likely to be up some.

The 1962 crop of Maryland tobacco may be slightly larger than 1961, if yields per acre are average. Carryover appears likely to be up moderately. Auction markets for the 1961 crop of Maryland began April 24 and sales through June 21 brought an average price of 62.7 cents per pound compared with 63.8 cents in the corresponding period last year. About a tenth of auction market deliveries were placed under Government loan.

If yields are near the averages of recent years, 1962 production of fire-cured and dark air-and sun-cured tobacco will be a little lower than last year. Carryovers of these tobaccos will be the lowest for many years, and total supplies for 1962-63 probably will be 3 or 4 percent lower than for the current year.

The total supply of Pennsylvania cigar-filler tobacco for 1962-63 may be larger than for the current year due to a bigger carryover; little change is expected in the size of the crop. The total supply of Ohio cigar filler may about equal that for the current year.

Stocks of foreign cigar tobacco have risen sharply in recent years. Stocks of Philippine tobacco in this country on April 1 were the largest on record for that date. Stocks of other foreign cigar tobaccos, particularly those from Dominican Republic and Colombia, have climbed sharply in the past two years. On April 1, stocks of these and other foreign cigar tobaccos (excluding Cuban and Philippine) were 75 percent above a year earlier and over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times that of 2 years earlier.

The total supply of Connecticut Valley cigar-binder types for 1962-63 probably will be over a tenth lower than for 1961-62, due to reductions in production and carryover. The total supply of Wisconsin binder types for 1962-63 may be a little larger than for the current year; even though less production is expected, the increase in carryover will more than offset the reduction.

The 1962 production of shade-grown cigar wrapper is likely to be lower than in 1961, and carryover also may be down a little. USDA has placed in effect an amended marketing agreement and order on the shade-grown type 62 produced in Georgia and Florida. This initially specifies the number of leaves per plant that can be certified for handling. The action was taken after a more than two-thirds favorable vote by growers.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

For the year ending June 30, 1962, the number of cigarettes manufactured is estimated at a record 533 billion--15 billion above 1960-61 and 27 billion above 1959-60. Both total output and consumption topped any previous fiscal or calendar year. In fiscal 1961-62, about 506 billion cigarettes were consumed by U.S. smokers (includes those overseas) and nearly all the remaining 27 billion were shipped to foreign countries and U.S. island possessions.

Table 1.--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption	Shipments to: Overseas forces and other 1/	Shipments to: Puerto Rico and U. S. islands 2/	Exports
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
Average:					
1935-39	164.2	157.0	0.9	0.8	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	26.5	1.0	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	56.9	1.2	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	5.0	1.6	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.4	13.4	2.2	18.1
1959	489.9	453.7	13.7	2.5	19.6
1960	506.9	470.1	14.3	2.5	20.2
1961 3/	528.3	488.1	14.5	2.8	22.3
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1958	449.1	416.3	13.3	2.1	17.7
1959	479.5	444.3	14.3	2.3	18.4
1960	506.1	468.6	14.2	2.5	20.1
1961	518.0	479.4	14.1	2.7	21.6
1962 4/	533.0	492.0	14.3	2.8	23.4

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories.
2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.
3/ Subject to revision.
4/ Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

By far the larger part of the gain in consumption in the past fiscal year occurred during the first half--in July-December 1961. During January-April 1962, U. S. cigarette consumption was only slightly ahead of the comparatively high figure for the corresponding period last year.

Cigarette consumption during calendar 1962 is expected to exceed 1961, though the rate of gain probably will be less than the 3.8 percent from 1960 to 1961. The basic underlying factors favoring a continued gain in cigarette consumption are increasing population of smoking age and expected further rises in personal incomes with the overall growth of the economy. The upward trend in the proportion of women smoking also seems likely to continue.

Table 2.--Cigarette exports from the United States to destinations for specified periods.

Country	Annual average 1954-58	Year ending June		July-April		
		1960	1961 1/	1960-61 1/	1961-62 1/	1961-62 as a percentage of 1960-61
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Gibraltar (Br.)	42	955	1,929	1,710	944	55
Hong Kong	956	1,496	1,566	1,281	1,447	113
France	1,010	1,305	1,498	1,278	1,226	96
Singapore 2/	695	1,012	1,235	1,017	1,112	109
Belgium	704	937	1,020	849	912	107
Neth. Antilles	486	866	895	791	809	102
Kuwait	366	689	882	721	662	92
Uruguay	161	198	746	662	1,066	161
Italy	386	553	705	554	615	111
Panama, Rep. of 3/	554	362	458	369	717	194
Morocco	1,692	1,540	364	260	540	208
Venezuela	2,020	1,222	2	2	1	50
Other countries 4/	7,193	8,923	10,300	8,318	9,332	112
Total all countries	16,265	20,058	21,600	17,812	19,383	109

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Includes Federation of Malaya.
3/ Includes Canal Zone.
4/ Includes about 100 to 120 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Manufacturers have not advanced prices of cigarettes since the mid-1957 increases on nonfilter brands, but retail prices have crept upward mainly because of increases in State tax rates on cigarettes. In fiscal 1957, State tax rates on cigarettes (weighted by volume) averaged 3.9 cents per pack, but by the first quarter of 1962, this average had risen to about 5.1 cents per pack. The Federal tax rate at 8 cents per pack has been unchanged. Another factor that had the effect of raising the average amount spent per package by consumers over the past several years has been the shift to filter-tip and king-size cigarettes, which are priced higher than the regular-size nonfilter tips. Both factors--the tax increases and shifts in consumer preference--are jointly reflected in comparisons of prices paid in farm areas for cigarettes bought at independent and chain stores. These data, collected by the Statistical Reporting Service, show that in March 1962 the overall average paid for cigarettes was 26.6 cents per pack--over 2 percent above a year earlier. This is nearly a tenth higher than in the last half of 1957, which was the period following the last price increase at the manufacturer level.

Exports of cigarettes in the year ending June 30, 1962, are likely to top 23 billion--about $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than in fiscal 1960-61 and 15 percent above 2 years earlier. Except for the immediate postwar years, when unusually large shipments of cigarettes went to the Philippines, U. S. cigarette exports are higher than ever before. U. S. cigarettes are shipped to numerous foreign destinations, but approximately half go to about 10 destinations. Among the leading destinations taking significantly more cigarettes in July 1961-April 1962 than a year earlier were Hong Kong, Singapore, Belgium, and Italy, and there was a sharp increase to Uruguay and Morocco. Morocco prior to 1960 was usually the first or second ranking outlet. In the last 2 or 3 years, Gibraltar became a major outlet but there was a sharp drop in shipments destined there in the past year.

Cigars and Cigarillos

For the year ending June 30, 1962, the indicated consumption of cigars and cigarillos is over 7.1 billion--about $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent above fiscal 1960-61 and above any previous fiscal or calendar year since the early 1920's. However, the comparison between fiscal 1961-62 and 1960-61 must be viewed with some reservation. The indication is based on shipments, and so far as possible, shipments to New York and Michigan were deferred in late 1960-61 until early 1961-62 because of the elimination of cigar taxes effective July 1, 1961, in those States.

Cigar consumption in calendar 1962 is expected to top the 7 billion level of the past 2 or 3 years. Increased employment and a higher level of disposable income will be favorable factors.

Cigar manufacturers making blended filler cigars containing Cuban tobacco were already adapting to the possible cutoff of Cuban tobacco before the February 7, 1962, embargo on imports from that source. Further gradual reductions in the use of Cuban tobacco are taking place.

Table 3.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded manufacturing warehouse	Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption 2/
	Manufactured	Removals: Taxable	Removals: Tax-exempt	Taxable removals		Total 1/	From Cuba		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:									
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	29	192	3	8	5,352
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	11	94	15	9	5,682
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	97	60	60	2	5,480
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	69	22	20	3	5,860
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	8	12	9	19	5,626
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	4	12	10	13	5,769
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	4	11	10	3	5,599
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	3/	12	11	2	5,582
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	3/	14	13	3	5,791
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	1	15	12	3	6,066
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	9	17	13	6	6,135
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	47	16	12	8	6,040
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	83	20	15	6	6,094
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	94	23	18	9	6,043
1957	5,903	5,757	79	238	122	26	20	9	6,213
1958	6,225	6,020	87	240	139	28	22	9	6,505
1959	6,608	6,470	103	247	144	31	24	4/10	6,985
1960	6,768	6,511	105	217	196	32	23	4/11	7,050
1961 5/	6,454	6,372	118	186	356	24	13	4/16	7,040
Year ending June:	Fiscal year								
1958	5,952	5,838	80	238	131	26	21	10	6,303
1959	6,507	6,408	101	254	142	34	27	10	6,929
1960	6,786	6,456	100	241	153	27	20	4/11	6,966
1961	6,500	6,383	111	182	250	26	18	4/14	6,938
1962 6/	6,650	6,440	122	155	410	26	11	4/18	7,135

1/ Predominant share of imports prior to 1942 came from Philippine Islands.

2/ Total removals from domestic factories plus cigars from bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico and imports minus exports.

3/ Less than a half million.

4/ Estimated -- excludes little cigars.

5/ Subject to revision.

6/ Estimated.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.--Small cigars (weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average:				
1935-39	173.3	174.4	174.4	Neg.
1940-44	132.7	134.9	134.4	0.5
1945	98.2	100.2	100.2	Neg.
1946	92.3	90.8	90.8	Neg.
1947	79.7	80.6	80.6	Neg.
1948	89.1	89.6	89.5	.1
1949	83.5	83.7	83.7	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.8
1961 1/	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
	Fiscal year			
Year ending June				
1958	48.2	45.8	45.5	.3
1959	603.1	571.1	565.7	5.4
1960	151.1	141.4	113.9	27.5
1961	147.7	157.2	145.3	11.9
1962 2/	158.0	156.5	150.0	6.5

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

Some but not all of the cigar manufacturers that made "clear Havana" cigars (all Cuban tobacco) carried on their operations in bonded manufacturing warehouses under U.S. Customs Bureau supervision. (See table 3 for the taxable removals of these.) This arrangement could be used only if the cigars were made exclusively of the tobacco from a single country. Under this arrangement, the duty on the imported leaf used could be paid after the cigars were manufactured and ready to be shipped to wholesale and retail outlets. Some shift of operations from the customs bonded arrangement into the domestic factory classification occurred in 1960. Since the embargo on Cuban trade became effective, some additional manufacturing operations have been shifted from the customs bonded arrangement into the domestic factory classification. This accounts for the decline in the taxable removals of cigars from bonded manufacturing warehouses in the past two years.

Shipments of cigars from Puerto Rico to the U.S. mainland continued to rise sharply in the past year. The estimated 1961-62 volume is up about 65 percent from 1960-61 and about 2.7 times 1959-60.

The Cigar Manufacturers Association of America sponsors annual surveys, which furnish data on cigarillos--defined as weighing over 3 but not more than 10 pounds per 1,000. The survey covering calendar 1961 showed that sales of cigarillos totaled 944 million, slightly lower than the 948 million peak of 1960. In recent years, the upward trend in cigarillos has been leveling out. Cigarillos composed about 13½ percent of total cigar sales in the past 3 years compared with around 8 percent in 1955.

Since cigars made in Cuba can no longer be imported, the current leading source of imported cigars is the Philipping Republic. The major proportion of cigars from the Philippines have been in much lower price classes than Cuban cigars. Cigar imports from the Philippines rose from 5½ million in calendar 1960 to nearly 8 million in 1961 and continued to gain in the first 4 months of 1962.

Smoking Tobacco

Production of smoking tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at near 72½ million pounds, almost 2½ million less than in fiscal 1960-61. Output at this level would be the lowest in five years. In the first 10 months of fiscal 1961-62, output was 3 percent less than in the corresponding period a year ago. The drop was particularly sharp in the first quarter of 1962, when production fell over 1 million pounds from year-earlier levels. A reduction in number of unemployed persons may have been a factor contributing to this.

In the 10-month period, July 1961-April 1962, taxable removals of smoking tobacco--the principal measure of domestic consumption--were 4 percent below a year earlier and the smallest 10-month total since 1956-57. Indications are that there may have been some decline in tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes. In the period July 1961-April 1962, taxable cigarette papers--estimated to comprise approximately half of all cigarette papers--were 3 percent lower than a year ago. In calendar 1961, an estimated 13½ billion "roll-your-own" cigarettes were consumed in the United States. This is equal to less than 3 percent of U. S. consumption of factory-made cigarettes.

Imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco (presumably almost entirely smoking tobacco), which gained sharply in recent years, have continued to gain. In January-April 1962, imports were about 401,000 pounds--nearly a sixth larger than in the comparable period a year ago. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom continued as the principal suppliers.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, wholesale prices of smoking tobacco through April of this year have remained steady since January 1960.

Most of the smoking tobacco output is consumed in this country. Exports of packaged smoking tobacco reached the highest level in many years in 1960, when 908,000 pounds were sent abroad. Although shipments declined to 778,000 pounds in 1961 they were still second largest since 1948. In the first third of 1962 (January-April), exports were running 17 percent below those months a year earlier. Canada, the leading outlet, took almost a fourth less than a year ago. Among the numerous other destinations, there were substantial percentage reductions in exports to Denmark, France, and Belgium. But exports to Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia and Iceland were above those a year earlier.

Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk form are much larger than exports of packaged tobacco; they amounted to almost 9 million pounds in 1961. This classification includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco, much of which is not included in smoking tobacco output as reported by the Internal Revenue Service. In January-April 1962, exports of smoking tobacco in bulk were almost a third larger than in the comparable months a year ago. Switzerland, leading outlet in 1961, retained its top rank during January-April 1962, more than tripling takings over those a year earlier. A sizable quantity was exported to Finland, in contrast to none during the same months of 1961. More bulk smoking tobacco than a year ago went to Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Haiti, and Australia. Moderately less went to Panama, and substantially less to Venezuela. None was reported going to Spain, second ranking market in 1961.

Chewing Tobacco

Output of chewing tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at about $64\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds--only slightly below the previous fiscal year. This is in contrast with the generally substantial drops that have occurred each year since fiscal 1948, when there was one of the temporary interruptions in a longterm downward trend. Output of scrap and plug chewing showed comparatively little change from 1960-61. Of the two smaller categories, production of twist declined moderately, but that of fine-cut was up a little.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices of plug chewing has remained steady since increases in the first quarter of 1959, through April 1962.

All except a small fraction of chewing tobacco output is consumed domestically. Most of the exports consist of twist and plug. These exports have

Table 5.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average							
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	76.0	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959	73.2	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3
1960	73.8	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6
1961 1/	74.2	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8
	Fiscal year						
Year ending June							
1958	75.0	30.2	3.9	2.8	33.3	70.2	34.8
1959	74.8	29.5	3.6	3.0	32.5	68.6	34.6
1960	73.8	27.5	3.6	3.1	32.7	66.9	35.3
1961	74.9	26.0	3.3	3.1	32.6	65.0	33.8
1962 2/	72.5	25.9	3.1	3.2	32.5	64.7	33.5

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Estimated.
Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

declined steadily in recent years and in 1961 totaled 667,000 pounds, lowest since 1943. During the first third of 1962, exports of chewing tobacco were 38 percent below those in the same months of 1961. Australia, accounting for over half of the total, reduced takings 56 percent, but exports to Panama rose nearly two-fifths.

Snuff

Production of snuff in the year ending June 30 is estimated at 33½ million pounds--slightly less than in the preceding fiscal year. For about 10 years following World War II, fiscal-year production and consumption of snuff ranged between 39 and 41 million pounds. Between 1954-55 and 1960-61, however, production declined about 5 million pounds or 13 percent. During this period, output varied more than consumption, as measured by taxable removals. In the last 4 years, for example, taxable removals ranged between 34.2 and 34.9 million pounds, whereas production ranged from 33.8 to 35.3 million. Taxable removals in the first 10 months of 1961-62, however, were 3 percent less than a year earlier, and for the full year ending June 30 may be almost 1 million pounds below 1960-61.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, manufacturers' prices of snuff through April have remained unchanged since July 1961. The April 1962 index was 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

For the year ending June 30, 1962, U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at near 510 million pounds (about 570 million pounds, farm-sales weight)--1 percent above 1960-61. In the 1950-59 period, exports averaged 485 million pounds. The 1961-62 shipments of flue-cured, the principal export class, are estimated to have been close to the 1960-61 level.

Favoring U. S. tobacco exports are relatively high economic activity abroad, large gold and dollar reserves in several major markets, and rising world cigarette consumption. Offsetting factors, however, include increasing competition from expanded foreign production, and trade barriers of various kinds which impede U. S. exports. Present tobacco tariff arrangements of the European Common Market and the potential enlargement of the Market by the entry of additional countries will adversely affect our tobacco exports unless further concessions are obtained to improve the competitive position of U. S. tobacco. (See March 1962 Tobacco Situation, pages 28-30.) Of importance will be the outcome of current negotiations concerning the entry into the Common Market of the United Kingdom--leading market for U. S. tobacco. Especially significant will be the terms affecting the Commonwealth countries of Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Canada, and India--major producers and exporters of flue-cured tobacco.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

Table 6.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Average 1954-58	1959	1960	1961 1/	January-April		
					1961 1/	1962 1/	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Flue-cured	413.3	373.7	408.7	402.8	72.6	81.0	112
Burley	28.0	31.9	33.6	36.6	8.4	8.6	102
Maryland	11.0	14.4	11.4	11.4	3.8	2.7	71
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	2.0	1.6	80
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	21.6	17.8	18.8	25.0	8.0	4.2	52
Green River	1.6	.8	.8	.5	.3	.3	100
One Sucker	1.7	2.4	.3	.8	.1	.1	100
Black Fat, etc.	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.2	71
Cigar wrapper	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.3	1.1	1.1	100
Cigar binder	2.5	3.2	1.9	3.0	1.3	.2	15
Cigar filler	.4	1.0	.5	.2	2/	0	---
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.8	6.5	7.1	7.3	1.4	1.6	114
Total	497.4	465.6	496.1	501.0	100.8	102.7	102
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	163.5	139.7	176.9	152.4	7.7	8.2	106
France	8.0	5.8	5.2	7.2	3.7	1.7	46
Belgium	18.2	20.1	18.6	17.3	5.1	4.4	86
Netherlands	31.3	24.9	40.0	30.0	4.5	3.3	73
Germany, W. and E.	64.5	63.6	67.5	78.4	24.0	24.4	102
Portugal	7.0	6.4	8.7	6.5	2.8	3.0	107
Denmark	11.9	15.0	12.4	14.1	4.5	4.5	100
Ireland	11.8	10.0	13.2	13.8	2.1	.8	38
Switzerland	12.2	11.2	11.1	14.2	3.9	3.8	97
Norway	7.8	6.9	8.0	7.3	1.6	2.3	144
Sweden	12.3	10.3	17.4	18.9	3.7	.9	24
Italy	5.6	10.4	5.4	11.7	.6	.1	17
Thailand	8.9	11.8	4.6	13.6	3.3	4.3	130
Australia	29.5	20.4	20.0	11.8	5.0	6.7	134
India	2.5	2.0	.6	2.0	1.7	0	---
Pakistan	1.9	.8	1.6	1.9	2/	.6	---
New Zealand	6.8	7.3	4.8	6.0	2.9	1.0	34
Philippine Rep.	9.7	4.1	1.2	6.9	.5	2/	---
Indonesia	10.2	2.4	.2	3.0	2.3	2/	---
Egypt	7.5	16.2	12.8	1.6	1.4	7.0	500
Japan	9.0	11.6	18.2	24.5	2.8	4.9	175
Spain	4.2	7.0	2/	3.6	1.4	.3	21
Other countries	53.1	57.7	47.7	54.3	15.3	20.5	134
Total	497.4	465.6	496.1	501.0	100.8	102.7	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

P. L. 480 programs--both under Title I, which provides for sales for foreign currencies, and Title III, which permits barter for strategic and other materials--are contributing to the level of exports. In January-March 1962, Title I exports amounted to 4.7 million pounds, worth $4.1 million; exports under Title III during the same period amounted to 15.3 million pounds, valued at $9.4 million. No agreements have yet been signed under Title IV, which provides for sales under long-term credit arrangements, but several agreements are presently under consideration.

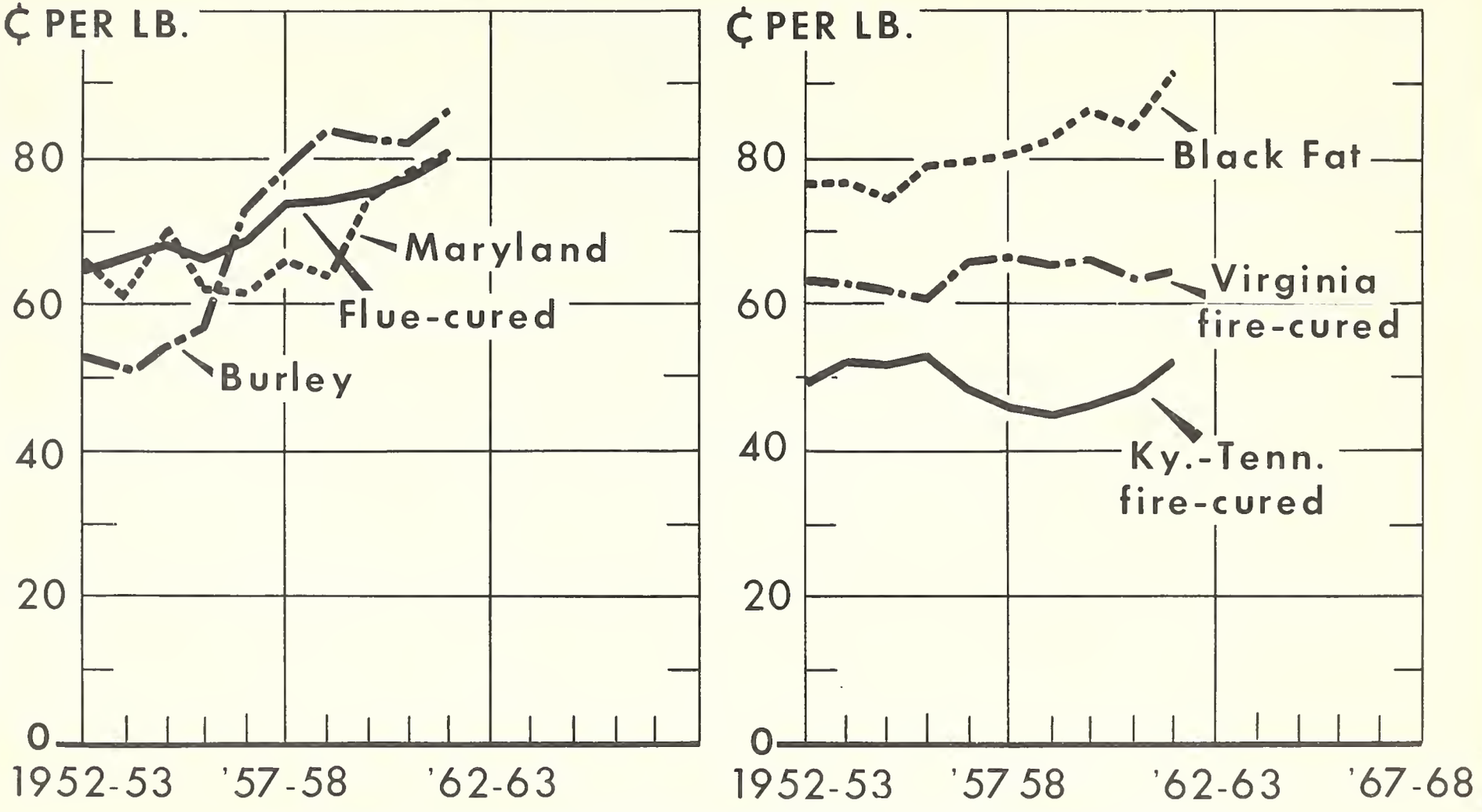
Under the tobacco export payment program announced last February (see March 1962 Tobacco Situation, pages 27-28), applications through June 21 were approved for a total of 11 million pounds of tobacco, made up as follows: Flue-cured, 7.8 million; dark fire-cured, 1.5 million; dark air-cured, 0.6 million; burley, 0.4 million; and cigar leaf, 0.7 million. Tobacco eligible for this program must be from 1956 and preceding crops acquired from Government loan stocks. Shipment must be made by December 31, 1962.

From a dollar value standpoint, tobacco was the third most important U. S. agricultural commodity exported in 1961, ranking after wheat and cotton; tobacco also ranked third in 1960. The United States supplied 30 percent of the nearly 1.7 billion pounds of unmanufactured tobacco that moved in free-world commerce in 1961. (See table 11.) As the world's largest producer and exporter of tobacco, the United States exports leaf to approximately 90 foreign countries and their territories. Following are other exporters of tobacco and the quantities they shipped in 1961:

Country	Million pounds
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	210
Turkey	195
Greece	145
Brazil	107
India	106
Cuba	*45
Indonesia	39
Canada	38
Dominican Republic	*38
Philippine Republic	37
Italy	37
Yugoslavia	*31

* Partly estimated

VALUE PER POUND OF TOBACCO EXPORTS



FLUE-CURED, YEAR BEGINNING JULY; OTHER TYPES, YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER.
1961-62 BASED ON 10 MONTHS FOR FLUE-CURED, 7 MONTHS FOR OTHERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1190-62(6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 7. --Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning July 1	United Kingdom	West Germany	Belgium	Nether-lands	Ireland	Denmark	Aus-tralia	Indo-nesia	Japan	Other coun-tries	All coun-tries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1945	55.6	---	36.1	40.5	56.1	50.0	54.6	---	---	58.7	55.4
1946	63.3	---	31.8	39.5	56.6	33.3	64.4	41.1	---	58.3	58.2
1947	57.2	20.7	28.0	33.9	55.3	35.7	58.4	39.9	---	52.4	51.4
1948	53.8	29.3	32.3	33.8	59.9	53.7	69.2	50.9	---	56.6	50.6
1949	55.3	32.2	30.0	27.2	56.3	42.9	68.2	54.9	---	52.7	48.7
1950	64.0	43.5	36.9	42.9	62.0	54.2	6 ,	60.7	78.4	72.2	59.7
1951	66.3	54.5	44.9	44.8	68.0	57.9	7 .9	64.2	84.3	69.7	64.6
1952	69.6	57.4	40.9	43.6	70.1	58.7	7 .6	66.0	86.7	66.8	64.6
1953	71.1	61.3	40.7	43.1	69.6	66.3	7 .5	67.9	90.5	68.8	66.9
1954	73.2	61.9	37.4	43.2	72.3	63.2	7 .8	67.7	84.3	71.0	68.5
1955	71.1	63.1	36.5	43.0	71.6	66.0	76.7	54.1	80.5	67.7	66.6
1956	72.1	63.3	45.1	46.7	72.1	67.6	78.7	56.1	88.1	73.4	68.9
1957	78.3	68.6	47.1	51.0	79.4	69.7	79.8	67.5	93.5	73.0	73.5
1958	78.8	70.4	46.3	48.5	78.7	69.8	82.3	71.0	94.1	72.4	74.3
1959	81.7	70.7	48.6	48.6	84.7	68.7	82.2	68.6	96.1	72.8	75.2
1960 1/	84.1	72.5	48.1	52.4	82.4	73.7	83.4	73.7	94.2	75.2	77.3
1961 2/	87.3	73.4	50.8	53.1	87.7	82.5	84.6	64.9	93.1	74.6	80.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ July 1961-April 1962.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 8 .--Burley and Maryland tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Burley, type 31							Maryland, type 32			
	West Germany	Belgium	Por-tugal	Sweden	Denmark	Nether-lands	All coun-tries	Switzer-land	Nether-lands	France	All coun-tries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1945	---	32.0	37.4	73.9	35.7	36.9	40.2	63.2	55.8	38.6	62.3
1946	---	30.4	32.4	61.3	35.9	32.8	47.4	73.0	26.3	16.2	56.9
1947	26.2	30.7	34.7	59.7	34.4	24.7	46.7	66.2	27.0	18.9	49.5
1948	34.9	32.5	33.7	54.2	45.6	36.1	43.0	71.4	26.2	---	59.8
1949	36.4	30.0	33.3	60.9	38.5	31.3	38.8	74.8	30.7	70.0	63.8
1950	41.6	32.2	35.6	58.6	39.0	35.0	46.1	79.3	33.7	76.7	64.9
1951	50.3	32.6	31.8	71.5	51.0	43.9	52.0	83.7	29.2	1/	72.3
1952	56.1	33.0	33.3	74.9	48.4	42.8	53.2	82.7	34.0	---	66.5
1953	53.9	33.1	32.9	77.4	45.2	42.5	51.9	80.0	30.7	---	61.4
1954	59.5	34.3	29.6	76.5	48.1	38.8	54.3	84.0	37.2	79.2	70.1
1955	60.6	42.7	34.6	73.1	52.5	43.2	57.0	80.0	37.9	79.1	62.8
1956	66.7	50.3	63.8	79.5	66.3	52.5	73.7	81.2	36.1	80.1	62.2
1957	76.8	56.9	62.6	85.0	79.6	65.1	78.5	81.2	41.7	87.2	66.2
1958	84.6	59.9	67.0	87.7	92.2	64.3	83.8	81.4	54.9	90.2	64.2
1959	80.3	5 .9	57.0	89.0	94.8	70.5	82.6	87.6	49.9	75.0	74.8
1960 2/	80.6	62.8	59.9	87.4	4/108.3	73.8	82.0	89.8	71.4	91.8	78.4
1961 3/	82.0	64.7	76.2	91.3	4/109.1	79.2	86.0	87.7	63.1	67.9	81.7

1/ Quantity negligible. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ October 1961-April 1962. 4/ Reflects increased proportion of stemmed tobacco.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Fire-cured tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23							Virginia fire-cured type 21				
	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Belgium	United Kingdom	Sweden	All countries	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom	West Germany	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1945	32.8	46.0	28.0	32.2	46.2	33.3	34.4	50.3	41.2	48.0	---	45.4
1946	---	39.9	35.3	32.0	46.8	42.9	42.0	55.3	53.3	48.0	---	49.1
1947	24.0	32.7	41.2	31.1	---	39.8	40.6	51.4	46.0	59.0	62.2	47.4
1948	31.4	38.2	42.3	34.8	50.0	40.2	37.6	54.1	47.1	58.8	41.3	50.3
1949	34.9	43.1	47.1	31.5	40.0	42.6	40.4	50.4	50.1	53.1	49.0	52.2
1950	36.7	40.5	44.8	32.6	44.9	43.7	39.6	54.7	49.5	48.6	65.9	56.3
1951	---	43.1	42.1	39.2	44.2	49.5	45.1	59.2	55.9	68.8	66.1	66.3
1952	58.5	48.3	55.1	33.7	58.1	51.5	49.3	58.5	61.0	75.3	68.7	63.5
1953	49.7	48.5	57.6	34.2	68.4	55.0	51.6	62.6	59.1	65.9	73.2	63.2
1954	46.6	44.5	60.1	36.3	40.1	50.6	51.5	62.1	61.7	74.6	67.8	62.1
1955	46.6	47.5	59.4	36.2	58.8	52.2	52.5	59.6	54.5	64.8	64.4	61.4
1956	46.6	49.3	53.2	37.5	60.4	57.8	48.3	58.2	61.1	72.1	75.5	66.1
1957	51.3	48.5	52.7	34.2	64.5	54.4	46.3	63.8	40.7	68.8	73.9	66.5
1958	56.0	45.6	50.3	40.3	62.0	56.4	45.0	59.4	57.7	69.9	75.6	65.5
1959	55.0	44.3	50.7	43.5	58.3	56.0	46.8	59.5	58.0	71.2	68.3	66.3
1960 1/	53.2	45.3	48.7	42.7	60.0	55.2	48.6	60.4	56.7	67.8	68.2	63.8
1961 2/	52.5	49.3	60.4	52.8	61.8	56.2	51.9	62.8	62.6	74.2	58.4	64.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October 1961-April 1962.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 10.--Black Fat and dark air-cured tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Black Fat 1/				Green River, type 36		One Sucker, type 35
	Ghana	Nigeria	French Africa	All countries	United Kingdom	All countries	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1945	55.4	56.8	42.2	49.1	39.3	33.1	29.2
1946	53.9	56.6	43.9	50.8	37.7	38.6	32.0
1947	57.3	59.3	42.5	54.7	41.0	36.8	31.2
1948	62.4	62.1	40.4	54.9	36.8	32.1	37.6
1949	63.6	66.2	47.4	60.9	41.6	40.0	54.0
1950	67.0	67.6	42.2	58.9	40.9	30.4	46.3
1951	77.2	74.9	44.3	66.2	46.0	49.2	68.6
1952	84.8	81.4	51.8	76.9	37.5	37.7	69.6
1953	84.6	80.3	53.2	77.0	51.1	44.1	46.4
1954	85.7	81.7	54.4	74.8	45.5	36.0	24.4
1955	86.2	84.1	56.6	79.6	46.8	39.9	42.4
1956	87.1	86.8	56.9	79.9	59.2	35.3	30.4
1957	87.6	89.4	57.2	80.5	56.9	41.1	43.2
1958	91.8	90.2	60.0	82.8	66.6	55.5	35.4
1959	93.6	93.8	60.9	86.4	53.0	51.9	43.9
1960 2/	95.4	95.4	60.4	84.5	61.1	57.0	47.3
1961 3/	94.6	97.2	72.5	91.6	69.4	55.4	50.5

1/ Also Dark African and Water Baler. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ October 1961-April 1962.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Other exporters and the quantities they shipped in 1961 were Algeria, about 20 million pounds; Colombia, 19 million; Paraguay, 13 million; and Japan, 15 million.

The United States ranks third among the world's importers of tobacco. The United Kingdom ranks first, and West Germany second. Table 12 shows the quantities of tobacco received in 1961 and other recent years by 12 principal importers of the world. The listed countries accounted for 70 percent of total free-world tobacco imports in 1961. If imports by the United States are added, the figure increases to 81 percent.

Major Foreign Countries Exporting Tobacco

U. S. flue-cured meets competition in world markets mainly from that grown in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, India, and Canada. Turkey and Greece are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco, also an important cigarette tobacco.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the flue-cured crop harvested early in 1962 is now estimated at 249 million pounds--5 percent above 1961 and the largest on record. In the main producing area of Rhodesia, acreage was near that of the previous year, but the average yield per acre increased moderately. Auction sales of Rhodesian tobacco, which began March 13, totaled about 123 million pounds through June 14. Prices have averaged the equivalent of 44 cents per pound, about 5 percent higher than in the comparable period a year ago. The target for United Kingdom purchases of 1962 Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco is 100-105 million pounds. United Kingdom purchases from the crop harvested in 1961 were a record 110 million pounds--46 percent of the entire Federation flue-cured crop.

Exports of tobacco from Rhodesia-Nyasaland in January-March 1962 totaled 23 million pounds (20 million, flue-cured), 15 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1961. About 40 percent of the recent period's total went to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth areas, a far lower proportion than a year earlier, when 60 percent of the total was consigned to these destinations. On the other hand, a third of all exports went to West European markets, contrasted with somewhat over a fifth in January-March 1961. Countries taking a substantial volume of Federation tobacco thus far this year include Belgium, West Germany, Netherlands, and Austria. Significant quantities went to Denmark and Switzerland, and lesser quantities to Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

The 1961 flue-cured crop in Canada, estimated at 202 million pounds, was a little below the 1960 record high of 205½ million pounds, but a third above the 1955-59 average. Most of Canada's flue-cured crop is produced in Ontario. The 1962 permitted acreage in Ontario has been set at about 121,000 acres--a reduction of about 5,500 from 1961, when actual plantings were 3 percent short of the quota.

Table 11.--United States and world production and exports of flue-cured and all unmanufactured tobacco, averages 1935-39 and 1947-51, annual 1952-61

Period	Flue-cured			All tobacco 1/		
	United States	World total 2/	United States as percentage of total	United States 3/	World total 2/	United States as percentage of total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
	Production (farm-sales weight)					
Average:						
1935-39	864	1,349	64	1,490	6,618	23
1947-51	1,246	2,040	61	2,110	7,263	27
1952	1,365	2,531	54	2,290	7,761	30
1953	1,272	2,532	50	2,093	8,013	26
1954	1,314	2,730	48	2,278	8,279	28
1955	1,483	2,941	50	2,223	8,509	26
1956	1,423	3,066	46	2,200	8,688	25
1957	975	2,722	36	1,694	8,618	20
1958	1,081	2,880	38	1,762	8,254	21
1959	1,081	2,972	36	1,824	8,463	22
1960 4/	1,251	3,314	38	1,971	8,658	23
1961 4/	1,258	3,335	38	2,087	8,607	24
	Exports (export weight)					
Average:						
1935-39	313	379	83	421	1,036	41
1947-51	388	531	73	486	1,137	43
1952	319	526	61	396	1,167	34
1953	444	635	70	519	1,302	40
1954	375	597	63	454	1,290	35
1955	456	714	64	540	1,391	39
1956	420	712	59	510	1,412	36
1957	418	664	63	501	1,486	34
1958	398	669	59	482	1,449	33
1959	374	656	57	466	1,404	33
1960 4/	409	705	58	496	1,521	33
1961 4/	403	727	55	501	1,676	30

1/ Unmanufactured. 2/ Production figures include Communist bloc; export figures relate to free world. 3/ Including Puerto Rican. 4/ Preliminary, except U. S. production data.

Partly based on data of Tobacco Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 12.--Tobacco imports of ranking foreign markets and percentage supplied by the United States, 1958-61

Country	Total tobacco imports 1/				Percentage supplied by the United States			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
United Kingdom	316	300	365	345	52	47	49	46
W. Germany	171	178	193	215	36	33	32	31
Netherlands	77	75	105	96	32	30	37	27
France	69	67	59	79	10	8	7	10
Belgium-Lux.	58	59	65	66	30	28	27	26
Spain	65	53	44	48	14	21	0	10
Switzerland	28	28	30	33	45	43	44	45
Australia	43	37	31	32	73	68	58	63
Denmark	25	28	27	30	48	47	45	52
Egypt	26	25	25	25	28	25	33	38
Sweden	14	16	26	25	81	71	67	72
Japan	6	13	15	25	94	97	85	77

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco.
Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service.

Sales of the 1961 crop of Ontario flue-cured were completed June 4, after the longest sales season on record. Volume sold was 183 million pounds, averaging 52.4 Canadian cents per pound. ("No sale" tobacco, taken over by the Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, amounted to between 7 and 8 million pounds.) In the 1960-61 season, sales totaled 199 million pounds, averaging 55.1 Canadian cents per pound. Canada's exports of flue-cured tobacco in 1961, at 37 million pounds, were 8 percent larger than a year earlier. The United Kingdom accounted for nine-tenths of the total, and took nearly 18 percent more than in 1960. Significant quantities of Canadian flue-cured also went to West Germany, Belgium and Denmark.

India's 1962 flue-cured production is placed at 160 million pounds--3 percent more than in 1961. Its 1961 exports of flue-cured, 70 million pounds, were an eighth above 1960. Shipments to the United Kingdom, which accounted for over three-fifths of the total, jumped 47 percent, but those to the Soviet Union declined about a fifth. Other outlets for Indian flue-cured, each of which took from 1 to 3 million pounds in 1961, were Belgium, France, Singapore, Ghana, and Algeria.

The 1961 tobacco production in Turkey is estimated at 219 million pounds--down a fourth from 1960 and the smallest in 7 years. Acreage was reduced in 1961, but is expected to show an increase of 10 to 15 percent in 1962. Available data on exports indicate that 68 million pounds were shipped in January-February

1962, 30 percent more than in the same months of last year. Over two-thirds of the total was consigned to the United States, which increased takings a fifth. Other leading outlets were Italy, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Switzerland, and Austria.

In Greece, tobacco production in 1961 is estimated at 162 million pounds--13 percent above the previous year's crop but 19 percent below the 1955-59 average. Increased plantings of tobacco have been permitted this year, and the 1962 acreage is expected to be from 25 to 30 percent larger than in 1961. (The 1962 crop will start moving into export channels in the latter half of 1963.) During January-March 1962, exports of 35 million pounds were 7 percent above those in the first quarter of 1961. The United States was the chief outlet, but takings declined 31 percent below a year earlier. Exports to Italy, which were minor in 1961, increased markedly. More Greek tobacco than in January-March 1961 also went to Soviet Union, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and France, but less was shipped to Belgium, Hungary, Finland, and Austria.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom imported 293 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco from all sources in July 1961-April 1962, about a tenth less than in those months a year earlier but 5 percent above the period 2 years earlier. As usual, flue-cured comprised about nine-tenths of the total. Tobacco imports from the United States declined 12 million pounds; from Commonwealth countries, 18 million. Imports from Rhodesia-Nyasaland were 5 percent smaller, while those from Canada and India each fell about a fourth. Receipts from the United States accounted for nearly 53 percent of the total, compared with 51 percent a year earlier. Commonwealth sources provided 46 percent of total imports compared with 48 percent in the same months of 1960-61.

On April 9, 1962, a revision was made in the United Kingdom duties on imported unmanufactured tobacco, restoring the margin of preference granted to Commonwealth sources to the level permitted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 10 percent surcharge on tobacco import duties imposed in July 1961, in effect, has been made part of a new basic tariff rate. This new rate is equivalent to $9.92 per pound on unstemmed leaf (containing 10 percent or more moisture) from non-Commonwealth sources. The corresponding rate for tobacco from Commonwealth sources was set at about $9.70½, resulting in a margin of preference of about 21½ cents a pound, the same differential that had prevailed prior to July 1961. The effect of the 10 percent surcharge had been to increase the margin between the preferential and nonpreferential rates to almost 24 cents a pound.

Gross clearances of tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom are an approximate measure of home use and exports combined. In the 9 months ended March 31, 1962, gross clearances, at 230 million pounds, were 8 million below a year earlier. About 90 percent of gross clearances was flue-cured. In July 1961-March 1962, gross clearances of flue-cured according to source of its import were: United States, 50 percent; Rhodesia, 27 percent; India, 13 percent; and Canada, 10 percent.

Table 13.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec.31	Gross clearances from bond 3/			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
	From U. S. 2/	From Commonwealth countries 2/	Total		Non-preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:									
1934-38	213	57	275	497	185	47	232	39	12
1939-45	182	63	255	310	215	62	277	27	5
1946	366	62	433	383	261	61	322	55	7
1947	201	82	296	384	235	57	292	52	1
1948	172	97	281	390	204	67	271	45	1
1949	154	119	302	419	190	81	271	47	2
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	532	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	157	301	515	171	144	315	34	2
1960	177	180	362	548	167	152	319	31	5
1961 4/	157	182	345	570	161	156	317	31	3
July-April									
1957-58	160	114	280	5/494	6/128	6/101	6/229	35	2
1958-59	155	114	275	5/491	6/126	6/101	6/227	32	1
1959-60	143	134	278	5/483	6/129	6/113	6/242	27	4
1960-61	166	154	324	5/515	6/124	6/114	6/238	26	2
1961-62	154	136	293	5/532	6/116	6/114	6/230	24	3

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

2/ Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas has been 2.2 to 2.9 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate.

3/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.

4/ Subject to revision.

5/ March 31.

6/ July-March.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

During July 1961-March 1962, British home consumption of tobacco was 3 percent below that in the corresponding period of 1960-61. Use of tobacco from Commonwealth sources declined 2 percent, and from non-Commonwealth sources, nearly 5 percent. Cigarettes account for approximately 85 percent of total tobacco consumption in the United Kingdom. In 1961, British consumers spent the equivalent of about $3.4 billion for tobacco products, about 7 percent more than in 1960 and over 50 percent more than 10 years ago.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the world's principal exporters of cigarettes. In July 1961-April 1962, British tobacco exports (mostly cigarettes) were 7 percent smaller than in that period a year earlier and over a tenth smaller than in those months 2 years earlier. Britain's exports of manufactured tobacco products have trended downward in recent years, reflecting increased local production in several of her traditional outlets. Major markets for British cigarettes getting larger quantities than a year earlier were Aden, Persian Gulf States, Sudan, and Hong Kong. But these gains were more than offset by sharply reduced shipments to Malaya and Cyprus and lesser reductions to Singapore, West Germany, and Arabian States. Exports of cigarettes to France held about even.

Stocks of leaf tobacco in the United Kingdom on March 31, 1962, totaled 532 million pounds, about 17 million more than a year earlier and largest for that date since just before the war. Stocks of U. S. flue-cured, at 278 million pounds, were up 2 percent from a year ago. Holdings of Rhodesian flue-cured, at 109 million pounds, and Indian flue-cured, at 54½ million, gained 14 and 5 percent, respectively. Stocks of Canadian flue-cured, about 47 million pounds, were 6 percent smaller than on March 31, 1961. There were moderate reductions in British stocks of Nyasaland fire-cured and air- and sun-cured from India and Nyasaland.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

Imports of foreign-grown tobacco into the United States in January-April 1962 were 3 percent larger than in the corresponding period of last year. Cigarette leaf made up nearly three-fourths of the total, and cigar tobacco virtually all the rest.

During January-April 1962, cigarette-leaf imports for consumption increased 4 percent; Turkey and Greece provided 4 and 1 percent, respectively, more than a year earlier. Receipts from Yugoslavia gained a tenth. General imports of cigarette leaf, which mainly include quantities going into bonded storage warehouses and that arriving and entering directly into consumption channels, increased 9 percent over a year earlier. General imports from Turkey were up sharply, but those from Greece were down from a year earlier. Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country on April 1, 1962, totaled 294 million pounds--up 39 million from a year earlier and the largest on record.

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 14.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Average 1954-58	1959	1960	1961 1/	January-April 1961 1/	January-April 1962 1/	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Cigarette leaf:							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	58.1	69.6	74.3	78.7	25.7	26.8	104
Greece	20.8	31.6	32.3	34.4	11.2	11.3	101
Yugoslavia	3.3	4.6	5.5	6.4	2.1	2.3	110
Syria	2.0	.9	.7	.8	.2	.4	200
Italy	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	.6	.5	83
Cyprus	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.4	.2	50
Total 2/	89.4	111.9	118.7	125.7	40.9	42.6	104
Cigar leaf (filler):							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	9.0	9.1	7.0	5.1	1.8	1.3	72
Unstemmed	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.7	1.5	1.2	80
Philippines, Rep.:							
Stemmed	.1	.2	.5	0	0	0	0
Unstemmed	.2	3/	.1	.2	0	0	0
Colombia (unst.)		3/	.1	.3	.1	.3	300
Brazil (unst.)	3/	0	3/	.3	3/	.1	---
Paraguay (unst.)		0	3/	.3	.1	.1	100
Dom. Rep. (unst.)	0	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	200
Total 2/	13.3	13.1	12.3	11.3	3.5	3.2	91
Scrap:							
Cuba	11.3	16.1	13.8	12.5	4.6	3.2	70
Philippines, Rep.	4.2	7.4	9.9	10.4	5.3	5.2	98
Peru	0	.1	1.7	.5	.2	0	---
Colombia	0	0	.2	1.2	.2	1.0	500
Dominican Republic	3/	.1	.3	1.2	.1	1.1	1,100
Netherlands	3/	.1	3/	.3	.2	0	---
Indonesia	3/	3/	.1	.3	.1	.3	300
Brazil	3/	3/	0	.1	.1	3/	---
Total 2/	15.6	24.7	26.9	28.4	11.4	11.4	100
Cigar wrapper (unst.):							
Indonesia	.2	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.5	.5	.6	.6	.2	.2	100
Total 2/	.8	.6	.6	.6	.2	.2	100
Total imports 4/	120.3	151.7	159.1	166.4	56.1	57.6	103

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned by manufacturers and dealers on specified dates

Year and date	Manufacturers		Dealers		Total unstemmed basis
	Unstemmed	Stemmed	Unstemmed	Stemmed	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956-58 average					
January 1	6.3	7.8	0.2	0.3	16.3
April 1	6.8	7.6	.2	.3	17.8
July 1	7.9	7.2	.2	.3	17.1
October 1	7.7	7.6	.2	.3	17.6
1959					
January 1	9.8	7.8	.9	.5	20.7
April 1	12.5	7.9	1.4	.5	24.0
July 1	12.6	8.6	1.5	.5	25.1
October 1	16.4	9.3	1.2	.5	29.4
1960					
January 1	14.2	9.1	.5	.5	26.3
April 1	16.3	11.8	4.6	.6	35.8
July 1	24.7	11.1	6.0	.4	44.5
October 1	23.8	10.8	6.3	.4	43.6
1961					
January 1	22.2	10.3	6.7	.8	42.2
April 1	22.3	10.5	5.5	1.7	42.5
July 1	21.7	10.5	4.5	2.0	41.2
October 1	20.4	10.5	4.0	2.4	39.9
1962					
January 1	18.7	11.4	4.3	2.7	39.9
April 1	18.5	10.6	3.9	2.6	38.3

Table 16.--United States general imports of cigar tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods.

Classification and country	Average 1957-58	1959	1960	1961	January-April		
					1961	1962	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):							
Cuba	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	1/	---
Indonesia	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	---
Total	.5	.7	.8	.6	.1	1/	---
Cigar filler (stemmed):							
Cuba	8.8	10.2	7.6	5.9	1.3	1.2	92
Philippine Republic	.3	.2	.5	0	0	0	---
West Germany	.1	0	0	0	0	0	---
Total	9.2	10.4	8.1	5.9	1.3	1.2	92
Cigar filler (unstemmed):							
Cuba	15.5	24.3	26.1	12.3	3.6	3.3	87
Philippine Republic	2.1	2.8	.2	.2	0	0	---
Dominican Republic	1/	.6	3.4	5.8	.3	2.6	---
Colombia	0	1/	1.4	5.6	2.4	3.3	138
Brazil	0	1/	.2	1.7	.9	.1	11
Paraguay	0	1/	.4	1.3	1.1	.2	18
Indonesia	0	1/	.3	1.3	.6	1.0	167
Netherlands	1/	1/	1.3	.1	0	0	---
Peru	0	5.9	0	0	0	1/	---
Other	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/	.2	---
Total	17.6	33.6	33.3	28.4	9.1	10.7	118
Scrap:							
Cuba	6.2	7.5	11.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	100
Philippine Republic	6.0	6.4	9.7	10.5	4.8	6.0	125
Dominican Republic	0	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	---
Colombia	0	0	1/	.1	.1	0	---
Paraguay	0	0	1/	.3	.3	0	---
Indonesia	0	1/	1/	.1	.1	0	---
Netherlands	0	0	1/	.3	.2	1/	---
Spain	1/	1.2	0	0	0	0	---
Other 2/	.1	.4	.3	.5	.2	.5	250
Total 2/	12.3	15.6	21.9	16.7	7.3	8.2	112
All classifications 3/							
Cuba	30.9	42.7	46.4	23.7	6.8	6.1	90
Philippine Republic	8.4	9.4	10.4	10.7	4.8	6.0	125
Dominican Republic	1/	.6	3.4	5.8	.3	2.7	---
Colombia	0	1/	1.4	5.7	2.5	3.3	132
Brazil	0	1/	.2	1.7	.9	.1	11
Paraguay	0	1/	.4	1.6	1.4	.2	14
Indonesia	.1	.1	.3	1.4	.7	1.0	143
Netherlands	1/	1/	1.3	.4	.2	1/	---
Peru	0	5.9	0	0	0	1/	---
Spain	1/	1.2	0	0	0	0	---
West Germany	.1	0	0	0	0	0	---
Other countries 2/	.1	.5	.3	.6	.2	.7	350
Total 2/ 3/	39.8	60.4	64.1	51.7	17.8	20.2	113

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Does not include entries under this classification that probably were not for eventual use in cigars: from Turkey in 1959, 1.3 million pounds; 1960, 1.1 million; 1961, 1.9 million; January-April 1961, 0.7 million and January-April 1962, 0.4 million: from Greece in 1960, 0.3 million pounds; in 1961, 0.3 million pounds.

3/ Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Imports for consumption of scrap tobacco (small pieces of leaves used principally in cigars) and cigar wrapper in January-April 1962 were about the same as a year ago, but receipts of cigar filler were 9 percent less. Imports for consumption of Cuban tobacco--which came mostly from stocks already in the United States--amounted to nearly 6 million pounds, about 2 million less than in the first third of 1961. Imports of tobacco from Cuba were prohibited, effective February 7. (See March 1962 Tobacco Situation, pages 39-42.) The reduction in imports for consumption of Cuban tobacco during the first third of 1962 indicates a further curtailment in use of Cuban tobacco in U. S. cigar manufacture. A continuation of the reduced rate of use or some further reduction will stretch stocks for a considerable period. April 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States were 38.3 million pounds (unstemmed weight)--4 percent less than January 1 holdings and a tenth less than on April 1, 1961. (See table 15.)

In the first 4 months of 1962: imports of scrap for consumption from the Philippine Republic were a little below January-April 1961, but there were substantial increases in those from Colombia and the Dominican Republic, and a lesser increase in those from Indonesia. No scrap was reported imported for consumption from Peru or the Netherlands, and only a negligible amount from Brazil, in contrast with fairly significant quantities a year earlier. General imports of scrap from the Philippine Republic rose a fourth over that period a year earlier, and there were sharp increases in unstemmed cigar filler from the Dominican Republic and Colombia. General imports of unstemmed cigar filler from Brazil and unstemmed cigar filler and scrap from Paraguay declined substantially below the first 4 months of 1961. (See table 16.)

On April 1, 1962, stocks of Philippine tobacco in this country, at 15.4 million pounds (unstemmed weight), were 6 percent higher than a year earlier and the largest on record. Stocks of Indonesian tobacco were 1.6 million pounds, compared with 1 million a year earlier and only 40,000 pounds 2 years earlier. Virtually all of the recent holdings of Sumatra and Java tobacco consisted of fillers. Stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf (other than Cuban, Philippine, and Indonesian) totaled 19.4 million pounds (unstemmed weight) on April 1, 1962--80 percent more than a year earlier and over 4 times as much as 2 years earlier. As recently as January 1, 1959, stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf amounted to only 20,000 pounds.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Types 11-14

1962-63 Supplies

This year's flue-cured acreage may be around 5 percent greater than last year. Farm-acreage allotments were increased 4.3 percent, as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 28. Some acreage allotted last year, but not planted, will be brought into production this year under leasing arrangements authorized by legislation approved last September. (See page 7, September 1961 issue of Tobacco Situation.) If this year's yields per acre

are near the average of the last 2 years, when they exceeded all previous years, the 1962 crop would approximate 1,315 million pounds--50 to 60 million above 1961 and the largest since 1956.

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1962 is expected to be near 2,075 million pounds, 15 million less than a year earlier and about 30 million less than 2 years earlier. The carryover plus a crop of 1,315 million pounds will provide about 3,390 million pounds total supply for 1962-63--roughly 40 million more than for the year just ending and probably the largest supply since 1957-58. The probable 1962-63 supply is about 2.6 times total disappearance; 5 years ago supplies were 3.0 times total disappearance.

Domestic Use and Exports

For the marketing year just ending (July 1961-June 1962), total disappearance was divided about 63 percent for domestic use and 37 percent exported. The preliminary indication of domestic use is around 800 million pounds--about 8 million above a year earlier. This tentative estimate is lower than anticipated earlier; a more exact determination of domestic use will await data which become available in early August. Based on the current estimate, the percentage increase in the domestic use of flue-cured from 1960-61 to 1961-62 is noticeably less than the percentage gain in the output of cigarettes, the predominant outlet for flue-cured.

Exports of flue-cured in the marketing year just ending are expected to total about the same as the 475 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1960-61. This level of exports exceeds the average of the 4 years preceding 1960-61 by 7½ percent. The barter and foreign currency programs under P.L. 480 provided significant assistance to flue-cured exports during the past two years. Shipments under the export-payment program, which began in late March 1962, aided 1961-62 marketing year exports to the extent of approximately 5 million pounds (farm-sales weight). This latter program, which terminates in December of this year, is expected to contribute to a greater extent to exports during 1962-63. This and the larger crop in prospect, plus the continuing assistance from the P. L. 480 programs, are factors which seem likely to raise 1962-63 exports of flue-cured above the level of each of the previous 2 years.

During July 1961-April 1962, exports of flue-cured to the United Kingdom, accounting for nearly two-fifths of our total exports of flue-cured, were 9 percent lower than in the corresponding months of 1960-61. West Germany, the second ranking outlet, increased her takings about a fifth. The third ranking outlet, Japan, took a record quantity during July 1961-April 1962--46 percent more than in the full marketing year 1960-61. On the other hand, exports to the Netherlands (ranking fourth) and Australia (ranking fifth) dropped 35 and 27 percent respectively, below those of July 1960-April 1961. The next ranking outlets during July 1961-April 1962 were Thailand, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden; shipments to Thailand were up substantially and those to Denmark up slightly, but were moderately lower to the other three than in the comparable period of 1960-61. Other countries taking less than in the July-April period a year earlier were Portugal, France, Spain, Indonesia, New Zealand, Viet Nam,

Table 17.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375
1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,106	715	393
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475
1961 2/	1,258	2,090	3,348	*1,275	*800	*475

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	54.7	45.0	77.6	6.2	0
1951	52.4	50.7	142.2	9.8	0
1952	50.3	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0
1953	52.8	47.9	151.4	11.9	0
1954	52.7	47.9	130.2	9.9	0
1955	52.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	46.7
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	64.0
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	36.1
1958	56.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	79.7
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	24.7
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	34.0
1961	64.3	55.5	70.5	5.6	64.1
1962		56.1			
Total	---	---	1,715.4	---	351.3

1/ Year beginning July 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.

4/ As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.

5/ An additional 76.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

* Preliminary estimate.

and Taiwan. There was a sharp drop in Egypt's takings compared with each of the previous 2 years. Some countries which took significantly more in July 1961-April 1962 compared with a year earlier were Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Pakistan, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Republic. Norway and Mexico each increased takings a little.

Prices and Price Supports

The overall season-average price received by growers for their 1961 crop was 64.3 cents per pound--6½ percent higher than the 1960 crop average and above any previous year. The 1961 overall price support level was 55.5 cents per pound, the same as in each of the preceding 2 seasons, but loan rates for individual grades were set at an average of 2.4 cents per pound above those of the preceding season.

The 1962 overall price support level is 56.1 cents per pound, six-tenths of a cent or 1 percent above 1961. This advance reflects the increase in the average of the parity index for the last 3 calendar years from its 1959 level. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates. The loan rates for individual grades will be determined before the marketings commence in the latter half of July.

During the 1961 marketing season, 70½ million pounds, 5.6 percent of the crop, went under Government loan. At the end of May 1962, the quantity remaining under Government loan was about 351 million pounds (farm-sales weight), 146 million less than a year earlier. Of the 351 million pounds under loan May 31, about 111 million pounds were from the 1955 and 1956 crops and are eligible for the export-payment program. Under this program, payments are made to tobacco exporters at the rate of 20 percent of prices by grades previously announced by the growers' cooperative association.

Price Support to be Offered on Additional Untied Tobacco

On an experimental basis, Government price support will be made available for untied flue-cured tobacco of certain grades during the first 5 sales days in the markets of the 4 Belts where price support has hitherto been available only for tied flue-cured tobacco.

Price support for untied flue-cured tobacco has been available only in Georgia-Florida markets, where marketing in the form of loose leaves has been practiced for many years. Flue-cured tobacco marketed in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia has been brought to market tied, with a tie leaf, into hands or bundles of about 30 leaves. Considerably more hours of labor by the grower are necessary if the tobacco is tied for market. In 1961, Government price support on untied tobacco in Georgia-Florida markets was 6 cents a pound lower by grade than on tied tobacco. For several prior years, the differential was 5 cents.

In the 1962 season during the first five sales days in the markets in the South Carolina-Border North Carolina Belt (type 13), the Eastern North Carolina Belt (type 12), the Middle Belt (type 11b) and the Old Belt (type 11a) price support will be available only on tobacco in untied form. But this tobacco must consist of lugs, including primings and nondescript grades thereof, which are otherwise eligible for price support. During these 5 days, price support will not be offered on tied tobacco. Beginning with the sixth day of the sale through the rest of the season, price support will be available in the markets of these 4 Belts only on tobacco offered for sale in tied form. Price support for untied tobacco will be less than rates for the same grades in tied form.

Before announcing the change, USDA asked for and received views and comments of producers, warehousemen, manufacturers, dealers, and others. Producers and others in the South Carolina-Border North Carolina Belt strongly favored price support on untied tobacco. Views and comments received from other Belts showed substantial differences of opinion, but indicated that if the privilege was extended to the South Carolina-Border North Carolina Belt it should also apply to the three remaining Belts. The announced change is experimental for the 1962 season.

Burley, Type 31

1962-63 Supplies

The burley acreage for 1962 is indicated at 337,200 acres--up about 18,000 acres from 1961. The gain reflects a 6 percent increase in allotments, following a similar increase in 1961. If yields per acre should be near the recent 3-year average, the 1962 burley crop would be around 575 million pounds. Should the average yield per acre be near that of 1961, with allowance for the excess moisture in that crop, 1962 burley production would be about 595 million pounds--nearly 3 percent more than in 1961.

Carryover on October 1, 1962, the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year, is expected to be near 1,144 million pounds--about 17 million higher than on October 1, 1961. If this year's crop should be 595 million pounds, the 1962-63 total supply--production plus carryover--will approximate 1,739 million pounds, about 2 percent more than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, 1962, domestic use of burley may be near 520 million pounds--about 12 million more than in 1960-61. For several years during the mid-1950's, domestic disappearance of burley declined--despite resumption of an uptrend in cigarette output starting in 1954-55. In each of the last three years, however, domestic use has gained, although less relatively than the increase in cigarette output--major domestic outlet for burley. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, manufacture of cigarettes rose 4 percent, and it is expected that output in the months ahead will continue to gain. Production of smoking tobacco, which absorbs a significant quantity of burley, declined 5 percent in October 1961-April 1962. Plug chewing output, also an outlet for burley, was slightly above the comparable period a year earlier.

Table 18.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12
1941-45	446	730	1,178	437	424	13
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41
1961 2/	580	1,127	1,707	*563	*520	*43

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	49.0	45.7	44.2	8.9	0
1951	51.2	49.8	97.3	15.7	0
1952	50.3	49.5	103.9	16.0	0
1953	52.5	46.6	102.1	18.1	0
1954	49.8	46.4	221.4	33.2	0
1955	58.6	46.2	73.1	15.6	neg.
1956	63.6	48.1	6.0	1.2	0
1957	60.3	51.7	16.6	3.4	7.5
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	7.2
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	7.7
1961	66.5	57.2	10.3	1.8	10.3
1962		57.8			
Total	---	---	707.7	---	33.9

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1959-- 90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.
* Preliminary estimate.

Exports of burley in 1961-62 may be near 43 million pounds (farm-sales weight), about 2 million more than in 1960-61. If such a level is attained, exports would be the second largest on record. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, burley exports were 5 percent above those in the comparable period a year ago. Seven countries--West Germany, Sweden, Philippine Republic, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, and Denmark--accounted for over three-fourths of the total. West Germany increased takings 38 percent, but those to Sweden were a little less than a year earlier. Approximately 2¾ million pounds (farm-sales weight) were consigned to the Philippine Republic, in contrast to minor quantities in recent years. There was doubt as to whether the Philippine Government would allow this tobacco to be admitted, but a Philippine court decision has cleared the way for its entry. Mexico, Portugal, and Egypt reduced takings by 21, 39, and 27 percent, respectively, but Denmark boosted hers by about a tenth. Finland, the Netherlands, and Norway took less burley, while more than a year earlier went to Belgium. None was reported going to Italy, second ranking market in 1960-61.

Prices and Price Supports

The 1961 burley crop averaged 66½ cents a pound, 3 percent more than for the previous year's crop and the highest on record. Last season, growers placed 10.3 million pounds under loan, equal to about 1¾ percent of the crop. As of May 31, 1962, Government loan stocks of burley amounted to approximately 34 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent). A year earlier, loan holdings were 93 million pounds, and 2 years earlier were 106 million pounds.

The price support level for 1962-crop burley is 57.8 cents per pound--1 percent higher than the support level which was in effect for the 1959, 1960, and 1961 crops. The method for determining the burley support level is the same as that for flue-cured mentioned on page 32.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

1962-63 Supplies

According to growers' intentions, the Maryland acreage for this year will be 40,000 acres--unchanged from 1961. Acreage allotments for most farms were the same as in 1961. If yields per acre should be near the average of the last 2 years, the 1962 crop may be around 36½ million pounds--a little higher than the 1961 estimated production.

Carryover stocks next January 1 may be near 64 million pounds--approximately 3½ million more than stocks held a year earlier. A carryover at this level plus the indicated crop would provide a total supply of 100½ million pounds--about 4 million more than for this year.

3/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

Table 19.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0
1961 3/	36.0	60.6	96.6	*33.0	*22.0	*11.0

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	48.2	48.6	5.5	13.8	0
1951	44.8	No price support 6/			
1952	48.8	No price support 6/			
1953	54.5	50.4	6.7	16.5	0
1954	40.3	No price support 6/			
1955	50.8	No price support 6/			
1956	51.7	47.0	3.3	9.0	0
1957	44.9	48.0	5.9	15.3	1.9
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.5
1959	61.6	No price support 6/			
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	1.2
1961	* 63.0	50.8	7/	7/	7/
1962		51.3			
Total	---	---	24.1	---	3.6

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved. 7/ Through June 21 about 2.7 million pounds 10.4 percent of auction deliveries. *Preliminary Estimates.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco during October 1961-September 1962 may be near 22 million pounds, about 1½ million less than in 1960-61. In most recent years, around 75 to 80 percent of all Maryland tobacco used domestically has gone into cigarettes, but such use has not kept pace with expanding cigarette output. Some Maryland tobacco is also used in cigars, the quantity depending on the availability and prices of certain grades. Some estimates have placed this quantity at around 3 to 6 million pounds annually.

Exports account for a substantial part of the Maryland crop, from 35 to 40 percent in most recent years. In the current marketing year, Maryland exports may be moderately below the 12 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of 1960-61. During the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports of Maryland were 16 percent less than a year earlier. Switzerland, our leading foreign market for Maryland tobacco, took 12 percent more. On the other hand, consignments to the Netherlands were only about two-fifths of those a year ago, while Belgium and West Germany reduced takings by 25 percent and 29 percent, respectively. None was reported going to Portugal, which took over 1 million pounds of Maryland in 1960-61, nor to France, Spain, and Viet Nam, all of which took some Maryland in the last marketing year.

Prices and Price Supports

Sales of 1961 Maryland tobacco at the 4 auction markets began on April 24 and are scheduled to continue through July 13. Through June 21, auction sales totaled 26.2 million pounds and averaged 62.7 cents per pound compared with 63.8 cents in the corresponding period of last year. Prices of more than two-thirds of the grades were lower than a year ago, mostly by 1 or 2 cents a pound.

In addition to the auction volume, about 3½ million pounds have been received at the Baltimore hogshead market, which opened for competitive bidding on April 26. Combined market receipts through June 21 thus totaled 29.7 million pounds-- 82 percent of the estimated 1961 crop.

The 1961 crop is being supported at an average level of 50.8 cents a pound. Through June 21, about 10½ percent of auction-market deliveries were placed under Government loan compared with 5½ percent a year earlier. The support level for 1962-crop Maryland tobacco--to be marketed mostly next spring and summer--is 51.3 cents a pound, 1 percent above the support level in effect for the 1960 and 1961 crops. The method for determining the Maryland support level is similar to that for flue-cured (see page 32), except that adjustment is made to what would have been the 1959 crop price support if that year's crop had been produced under a marketing quota.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

1962-63 Supplies

The 1962 acreage of Virginia and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured is indicated to be slightly above 1961. Acreage allotments for most farms are the same as last year. If yields per acre are near the average of recent years, the 1962 crop may be around 52 million pounds--2 percent less than in 1961.

Carryover of fire-cured next October 1 may be near 108 million pounds--about 6 million less than last October 1 and lowest since 1946. Such carryover, together with the indicated crop, would provide a total supply approximating 160 million pounds--4 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

Early indications are that in the October 1961-September 1962 marketing year, domestic use of fire-cured may not differ markedly from the 28 million pounds consumed in 1960-61. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, output of snuff--principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types--was a little less than in the corresponding period of 1960-61.

Exports of fire-cured in the 1961-62 marketing year may approximate 31 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about 4 million above 1960-61. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year (October 1961-April 1962), exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were 18 percent larger than a year earlier. The Netherlands, which accounted for about half of the total, increased takings by 42 percent. Exports to France and Switzerland rose 12 percent and 34 percent, respectively, and a significant quantity went to the Belgian Congo. On the other hand, exports to Sweden and Belgium declined 21 percent and 46 percent, respectively.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured in October 1961-April 1962 dropped 30 percent below those a year earlier. Shipments to Norway, the leading destination, gained 37 percent, but those to the United Kingdom fell over a half. Exports to Sweden, West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands were also smaller than in October 1960-April 1961.

Prices and Price Supports

The 1961 season average price for the combined fire-cured types was 40.0 cents a pound--6 percent below the record average received for the 1960 crop, but above any other previous year except 1951, when the crop average also was 40.0 cents. Virginia fire-cured, type 21, averaged 38.8 cents a pound--1½ percent less than for the 1960 crop. The season average for Kentucky-Tennessee type 22 was 40.7 cents--7 percent below the previous year. For Kentucky-Tennessee type 23, the 1961 season average was 38.9 cents--down 6 percent from the preceding year.

Table 20.--Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	18.2	30.6	48.8	20.1	8.6	11.5
1941-45	12.1	31.3	43.4	15.5	8.6	6.9
1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2
1961 2/	9.8	20.9	30.7	*10.0	*5.5	*4.5

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	36.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0
1951	39.2	37.4	2.6	19.4	0
1952	35.5	37.1	2.4	19.7	0
1953	35.6	35.0	.7	7.6	0
1954	34.4	34.8	2.1	19.8	.2
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	neg.
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	1.6
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	.8
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.4
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.5
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.3
1961	38.8	38.8	1.0	10.3	1.0
1962		39.2			
Total	---	---	19.0	---	5.8

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.
*Preliminary estimate.

Table 21.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23 1/: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	90.8	163.6	254.4	101.6	43.4	58.2
1941-45	54.0	139.4	193.4	66.4	41.0	25.4
1947-49	64.4	132.1	196.5	57.3	30.7	26.6
1950	45.4	141.8	187.2	64.6	30.7	33.9
1951	46.1	122.6	168.7	48.8	25.8	23.0
1952	46.0	119.9	165.9	48.3	24.2	24.1
1953	39.7	117.6	157.3	49.5	26.0	23.5
1954	51.6	107.8	159.4	48.9	23.9	25.0
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5
1959	43.1	99.2	142.3	41.1	22.5	18.6
1960	36.5	101.2	137.7	44.9	23.9	21.0
1961 3/	43.3	92.8	136.1	*49.0	*22.5	*26.5

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	29.7	34.3	9.8	21.6	0
1951	40.3	37.4	4.9	10.6	0
1952	38.1	37.1	8.5	18.4	0
1953	33.3	35.0	7.5	18.9	0
1954	38.5	34.8	4.8	9.3	.3
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	.4
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	8.3
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	5.4
1958	38.1	38.8	4.4	12.0	2.0
1959	38.3	38.8	5.3	12.3	3.8
1960	43.3	38.8	3.2	8.7	2.9
1961	40.2	38.8	5.1	11.8	5.1
1962		39.2			
Total	---	---	93.9	---	28.2

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent.
2/ Year beginning October 1.
3/ Subject to revision.
4/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.
* Preliminary estimate

The Government price support level for 1961 fire-cured was 38.8 cents per pound. About 6 million pounds were placed under Government loan, equal to about 11 percent of the crop. The support level for 1962 fire-cured is 39.2 cents per pound--1 percent higher than the level in effect for the 1957-61 crops. The method used for determining the support level for 1962 fire-cured is the same as for flue-cured mentioned on page 32 .

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

1962-63 Supplies

The 1962 indicated acreage of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is the same as in 1961. Most allotments are unchanged from last year. If yields per acre are near the average of the recent 3 years, this year's production of dark air-cured and sun-cured would approximate 22 million pounds--a little below 1961 output.

Carryover of types 35-37 on October 1 (beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year) is estimated at near 60 million pounds--about 2 million less than last October 1 and possibly the lowest since 1944. This carryover plus the new crop would provide a total supply for 1962-63 of about 82 million pounds--4 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, domestic use of dark air and sun-cured tobacco may be moderately above the 19 million pounds consumed in 1960-61. Manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco--major domestic outlet for these types--in the first 7 months of the current marketing year ran slightly ahead of year-earlier levels. Use in nonchewing may also have gained somewhat.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco in 1961-62 may approach the 5 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1960-61. It is likely that a gain in exports of One Sucker and Green River leaf will nearly offset a decrease in the equivalent weight shipped in the form of Black Fat. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports of One Sucker (type 35) were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those a year earlier. Belgium accounted for over 85 percent of the total, taking a fourth more than in the entire 1960-61 marketing year. Exports of Green River leaf were 24 percent larger than in October 1960-April 1961. A significant quantity went to the Congo Republic, and Belgium stepped up takings appreciably. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom fell about two-fifths.

During October 1961-April 1962, exports of Black Fat (a semiprocessed product) were 29 percent below those a year earlier, and represented the lowest 7-month total in 9 years. Exports to Nigeria, the ranking market, declined 2 percent, while those to Ghana, ranking second, dropped about a third. Western Africa (formerly French West Africa) slashed takings 86 percent. Exports to Cameroun increased almost a fourth, while those to Bahamas held even.

Table 22.--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	32.5	60.1	92.6	36.0	24.3	11.7
1941-45	34.6	61.2	95.8	37.2	31.3	5.9
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1
1950	25.0	76.8	101.8	32.9	22.6	10.3
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7
1961 2/	20.6	57.2	77.8	*22.6	*18.0	*4.6

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	23.2	30.5	4.1	16.3	0
1951	34.3	33.2	7.3	26.4	0
1952	31.6	33.0	5/9.9	32.9	0
1953	25.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0
1954	34.3	30.9	7.2	23.7	.5
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	.2
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	5.6
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.4
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.3
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	3.6
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	2.1
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.9
1962		34.8			
Total	---	---	60.2	---	16.6

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957-- 66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis change; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.
5/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953.
* Preliminary estimate.

Table 23.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6		
1941-45	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.6		
1947-49	3.0	3.6	6.6	3.0		
1950	3.6	4.0	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5
1951	4.0	4.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	.7
1952	3.7	4.3	8.0	4.0	3.4	.6
1953	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.2	2.7	.5
1954	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.7	.5
1955	3.3	4.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	.8
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3
1959	2.2	4.9	7.1	1.9	1.6	.3
1960	1.8	5.2	7.0	2.0	1.7	.3
1961 2/	2.2	5.0	7.2	*2.1	*1.9	*.2

Year	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1962
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1950	33.9	30.5	34	0.9	0
1951	34.6	33.2	59	1.5	0
1952	31.6	33.0	84	2.3	0
1953	31.8	31.1	24	.8	0
1954	32.2	30.9	123	3.3	0
1955	25.3	30.8	72	2.2	0
1956	35.7	32.1	103	3.2	0
1957	34.0	34.5	11	.4	0
1958	36.8	34.5	29	1.5	0
1959	34.4	34.5	24	1.1	0
1960	37.9	34.5	4	.2	0
1961	39.8	34.5	7	.3	0
1962		34.8			
Total	---	---	574	---	0

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957--66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

Prices and Price Supports

The 1961 season price for the combined dark air-and sun-cured tobacco crop was 38.0 cents per pound--a half-cent above the 1960 crop average and only slightly below the 1958 peak. One Sucker (type 35) averaged 39.1 cents--almost 2 percent more than in the year before and just topping the previous 1958 record. The 1961 crop of Green River (type 36) brought an average of 35.3 cents--slightly less than in 1960 but third highest on record. The price average for 1961 Virginia fire-cured set a new record high of 39.8 cents--5 percent above 1960.

The level of price support for 1961 dark air-cured and sun-cured was 34½ cents a pound. In the recent season, loan placements (virtually all consisting of types 35-36) amounted to 1.9 million pounds, about 8 percent of the combined crop. The Government support level for 1962 dark air-cured and sun-cured is 34.8 cents a pound--1 percent higher than the support level in effect for the 1957-61 crops. The method for determining the support level for these kinds of tobacco is the same as for flue-cured mentioned on page 32.

Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

1962-63 Supplies

Filler: Pennsylvania filler (type 41) acreage is indicated to be the same as in each of the previous two years. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, this year's production would approximate 53 million pounds, only slightly less than last year. The carryover next October 1 seems likely to be about 118 million pounds--roughly 3 million above a year earlier and the largest since 1953. Total supply for 1962-63 may be around 171 million pounds--2½ million above 1960-61 and the largest since 1951-52.

Ohio filler (types 42-44) acreage is indicated at about 8 percent less than in 1961. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, this year's crop would be near 7 million pounds, about a tenth less than in 1961. The carryover next October 1 may be about 18½ million pounds; adding to this the 1962 crop will provide a total 1962-63 supply of around 25 million pounds--practically even with that for the current year, 1961-62.

The Puerto Rico filler (type 46) crop will be planted late this year and harvested in early 1963. The 1961 crop, which was harvested early in 1962, was probably the largest in 6 years. The April 1 stocks owned by dealers and manufacturers in the United States and on the Island totaled 45.6 million pounds, 2½ percent larger than a year earlier, but about 6½ percent smaller than 2 years earlier.

Foreign cigar tobacco types: Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States on April 1, at 38.3 million pounds (unstemmed weight), were down a tenth from a year earlier, but more than double the average 1956-58 quantity held in this country. (See table 15.) Stocks of Philippine tobacco on April 1 totaled 15.4 million pounds--up about 1 million from a year earlier and about 2.7 million above 2 years earlier. Stocks of other foreign cigar tobaccos held in the United States have climbed sharply in the past 2 years; they totaled nearly 21

Table 24.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)							
Average:							
1947-49	54.6	101.4	156.0	48.8	47.8	1.0	27.7
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961 2/	53.5	114.9	168.4	*50.0			27.0
Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)							
Average:							
1947-49	10.2	24.5	34.7	8.7	8.7		26.3
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959	6.9	17.1	24.0	6.5	6.5		27.3
1960	6.6	17.5	24.1	6.5	6.5		28.1
1961 2/	7.7	17.6	25.3	*6.6			28.3
Puerto Rico (type 46)							
Average:							
1947-49	26.4	65.0	91.4	34.0	29.8	4.2	24.8
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959	27.6	42.4	70.0	26.2	25.8	.4	32.2
1960	27.1	43.8	70.9	27.6	27.5	.1	34.2
1961 2/	*30.0	43.3	73.3	*29.5			*36.5

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
*Preliminary estimate.

million pounds on April 1--over 9 million above a year earlier and 16½ million above 2 years earlier. Total arrivals of tobacco from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Indonesia in 1961 were substantially greater than in 1960, when U.S. tobacco imports from most of these sources became significant for the first time. (See table 16.) In January-April 1962, additional sizable quantities arrived from Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Indonesia and topped those in the comparable period of 1961, but quantities of tobacco arriving from Brazil and Paraguay were much lower than a year earlier.

Total arrivals of Philippine tobacco in January-April 1962 were a fourth larger than in the corresponding period of 1961. Tobacco coming from Cuba has been stopped by the embargo, but shipments received or en route before the effective cutoff on February 7 totaled 6 million pounds.

Binder: Acreage of the binder types in the Connecticut Valley (types 51-52) is indicated to be about a tenth lower than last year. Farm acreage allotments were reduced 15 percent. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, this year's production would be about 4.7 million pounds--down more than a half-million from 1961 and the lowest on record. Carryover of these types next October 1 seems likely to total around 28½ million pounds--nearly a tenth below last October 1 and a record low. The total supply for 1962-63, at probably 33 million pounds, would be about 3½ million lower than for 1961-62 and a new low.

Acreage of the binder types in Wisconsin (types 54-55) may also be down roughly a tenth. Farm acreage allotments were cut 15 percent.. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, Wisconsin's total production this year would be around 19 million pounds, 3½ million below the 7-year high of 1961. Carryover next October 1 is estimated at about 54 million pounds--roughly 5 million pounds larger than last October 1. The total supply for 1962-63, at perhaps 73 million pounds, would exceed 1961-62 by 2 million pounds and be the largest since 1956-57.

Wrapper: Acreage of shade-grown cigar wrapper may be about 3 percent less than last season. The Connecticut Valley (type 61) acreage may be up a little but this is more than offset by a decrease in Georgia-Florida (type 62). If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, 1962 production of shade-grown wrapper would be around 18 million pounds, about 1 million lower than last year. Carryover on July 1 is estimated at around 25½ million pounds, a little below the record high of a year ago.

Georgia-Florida Wrapper Tobacco Program: On May 19, USDA placed into effect an amended marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of type 62 shade-grown wrapper produced in Georgia-Florida. This action followed a more than two-thirds favorable vote by growers (both by number and volume of production). This reactivates in an amended form, a regulatory program that was suspended on February 1, 1955. The initial regulation under the amended program provides that 18 leaves per plant grown in the area are eligible for certification for handling. As the maximum number of leaves primed from any tobacco plant eligible for handling under the recently promulgated regulation

is fixed at 18, the maximum number of leaves primed from all tobacco plants during the specified period is equal to 18 multiplied by the total number of plants. Exemption provisions are included in the regulation. An 11-member control committee--growers, grower-handlers, and a handler and their alternates--assists in administering the program.

Disappearance and Exports

Filler: The 1961-62 disappearance of Pennsylvania filler is estimated at about 50 million pounds, 2½ million more than in 1960-61; disappearance of Ohio filler may be fairly close to the 6½-million-pound level in each of the previous 2 years. The 1961-62 disappearance of Puerto Rican tobacco seems likely to increase to 29 or 30 million pounds from the 27½ million pounds of 1960-61.

Nearly all of the U. S. filler disappearance is accounted for by domestic use; exports in 1960-61 were around 200,000 pounds and in the first 7 months of 1961-62 were less than 100,000 pounds.

Foreign-Grown Cigar Leaf: During October 1961-April 1962, the use of Cuban tobacco, at about 13½ million pounds (unstemmed weight), was 15 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1960-61 and 29 percent less than in the similar period 2 years earlier. The use of Philippine tobacco, at about 7 million pounds during October 1961-April 1962, was about a fourth lower than the comparatively high figure for those months in 1960-61. On the other hand, in comparing the same periods, the use of Dominican tobacco, at 2.2 million pounds, and Colombian tobacco, also 2.2 million pounds (unstemmed weight) jumped sharply above the year earlier figures of 0.6 million and 0.4 million pounds, respectively. There also were smaller, though significant, increases in the use of Indonesian and Brazilian tobacco--but a sharp drop in the use of Peruvian tobacco.

Binder: Early indications are that the disappearance of the Connecticut Valley types 51-52 in the year ending September 30 may approximate 8 million pounds--about a tenth below the previous year and a record low. Exports during the first 7 months of 1961-62 were less than half those of a year earlier, when over 1-1/3 million pounds were shipped to Spain. The October 1961-April 1962 exports of Havana Seed to West Germany increased, and a sizable volume (around a half-million pounds) went to Canary Islands. Shipments of Broadleaf were comparatively small, as both Denmark and West Germany took much less than a year earlier.

The 1961-62 disappearance of the Wisconsin types 54-55 may be around 17 million pounds--1 to 2 million lower than in 1960-61. Early indications are for a decline in domestic use; exports in the first 7 months of 1961-62 were ahead of those in the comparable period a year earlier, due entirely to a sizable shipment to East Germany.

Wrapper: Total disappearance of shade-grown wrapper types 61-62 in the year ending June 30 seems likely to be around 19½ million pounds--up about 1½ million from 1960-61 and a new high. Most of the increase will be in exports,

Table 25.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.4	28.5	42.9	14.7	12.4	2.3	54.7
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959	4.5	20.0	24.5	4.9	4.7	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	19.6	23.2	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961 2/	2.9	18.6	21.5	*4.5			43.0
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.8	18.5	33.3	11.9	9.1	2.8	59.2
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959	3.2	14.5	17.7	4.0	3.3	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	13.7	16.9	4.2	2.2	2.0	42.5
1961 2/	2.4	12.7	15.1	*3.5			40.6
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
Average:							
1947-49	29.2	47.0	76.2	26.6	21.5	5.1	56.9
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959	7.7	34.5	42.2	8.9	8.0	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.3	40.1	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961 2/	5.3	31.3	36.6	*8.0			41.9

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Table 26.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
	Southern Wisconsin (type 54)						
Average:							
1947-49	13.4	38.3	51.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	22.5
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.3	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0		24.3	
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961 2/	9.0	23.3	32.3	* 7.0			28.7
	Northern Wisconsin (type 55)						
Average:							
1947-49	19.6	36.3	55.9	18.5	17.5	1.0	28.8
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	21.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.3	24.4	36.7	11.3	10.9	.4	30.6
1961 2/	13.4	25.4	38.8	* 10.0			29.6
	Total Wisconsin types (54-55)						
Average:							
1947-49	33.0	74.6	107.6	31.2	30.0	1.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	93.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958	21.8	46.6	68.4	22.4	19.7	2.7	35.0
1959	20.8	46.2	67.0	20.4	19.2	1.2	33.7
1960	20.9	46.6	67.5	18.8	18.2	.6	29.5
1962 2/	22.4	48.7	71.1	* 17.0			29.2

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
* Preliminary estimate.

Table 27.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)						
Average 1947-49	10.2	11.0	21.0	8.9			268.3
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959	10.7	13.0	23.7	8.6	6.1	2.5	210.0
1960	12.0	15.1	27.1	11.4	8.9	2.5	190.0
1961 2/	10.2	15.7	25.9	*12.0	*9.0	*3.0	200.0
	Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)						
Average 1947-49	5.2	3.8	9.1	4.3			235.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959	7.8	7.3	15.1	7.5	6.2	1.3	195.0
1960	9.3	7.6	16.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961 2/	8.8	10.4	19.2	*7.5	*6.0	*1.5	200.0
	Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)						
Average 1947-49	15.3	14.8	30.1	13.3	11.2	2.1	257.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959	18.5	20.3	38.8	16.1	12.3	3.8	204.0
1960	21.3	22.7	44.0	17.9	14.4	3.5	194.0
1961 2/	19.0	26.1	45.1	*19.5	*15.0	*4.5	200.0

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

which during July 1961-April 1962, ran 50 percent ahead of those in the comparable period of 1960-61. West Germany increased her takings of both Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida wrapper appreciably above a year earlier and increased quantities of both types also went to East Germany. Less Connecticut Valley wrapper went to Canada, and there was a decrease in Georgia-Florida wrapper going to the Netherlands. But there was a sizable increase, particularly of Connecticut Valley wrapper, in exports to the Canary Islands.

Price and Price Supports

Prices for the 1961 crop of Pennsylvania filler averaged 27 cents per pound--1 cent lower than for the 1960 crop and 4½ cents lower than the average for the crop of 1959, which was the highest since 1946.

The 1961 average price of the Ohio-filler types was 28.3 cents per pound, slightly above 1960 and the highest since 1947. The 1961 crop of Puerto Rican filler brought an average price of about 36 cents per pound--probably the highest in nearly 20 years.

Prices for 1961 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51) averaged 43 cents per pound, 1 cent lower than for 1960 and the lowest in many years. Prices for Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) averaged 40.6 cents per pound--nearly 2 cents below 1960 and the lowest since the sharply reduced average for the 1955 crop. About 28 percent of type 51 and 75 percent of type 52 were placed under Government loan.

The average price for the 1961 crop of Southern Wisconsin (type 54) tobacco was 28.7 cents--2½ percent higher than for 1960, but below each of the 3 years prior to that. Prices for the 1961 crop of Northern Wisconsin (type 55) tobacco averaged 29.6 cents per pound--3 percent below 1960 and the lowest in 11 years, except for the unusual low of 1955. Nearly one-sixth of the type 54 and almost one-third of the type 55 went under Government loan in the 1961 season.

The 1962 crops of Ohio filler (types 42-44), Puerto Rico filler (type 46), Connect cut Valley binder (types 51-52), and Wisconsin binder (types 54-55) will receive Government price support at levels 1 percent higher than last season. (See table 28.) Government price support for Pennsylvania filler (type 41) is not available, since growers of this type rejected marketing quotas in a referendum held February 20.

The 1961 crop prices of the shade-grown wrapper types averaged $2.00 per pound in both the Connecticut Valley (type 61) area and in the Georgia-Florida (type 62) area. They were up a little from last season for type 61 and even with last season for type 62.

Table 28.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels 1959-62, and season average prices, 1959-61

Type	1959		1960		1961		1962
	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	23.4	27.3	23.4	28.1	23.4	28.3	23.6
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	29.7	32.2	29.7	34.2	29.7	34.0	30.0
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51	39.6	45.0	39.6	44.0	39.6	43.0	40.0
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	39.6	41.2	39.6	42.5	39.6	40.6	40.0
Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54	26.5	29.3	26.5	28.0	26.5	28.7	26.8
Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55	32.0	37.1	32.0	30.6	32.0	29.6	32.3

1/ In 1959 price supports were based on 90 percent of the parity prices and in 1960 were set at 1959 levels; from 1961 on support levels are adjusted to reflect the relative change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the 3 most recent calendar years.

Note: Price support for Pennsylvania Havana Seed type 53 for 1959-61 was 26.5 cents and for 1962 is 26.8 cents per pound.

Table 29.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-61, and remaining under loan May 31, 1962

Crop year	Quantities placed under loan						
	Puerto Rican, type 46	Ohio types 42-44	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	1/11.5
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0
1952	1.4	No Price Supports 2/					1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3
1954	5.1	1.2	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	2.8	.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	2.0	.1	2.5	.4	0	.3	5.3
1958	2.0	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.5
1959	1.8	0	1.5	.2	.9	3/	4.4
1960	.9	0	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.5
1961	.4	0	.8	1.9	1.5	4.5	9.1
Total	20.7	8.4	18.8	23.6	16.0	15.6	1/106.0
	Remaining under loan as of May 31, 1962						
1955	0	0	2.6	1.0	0	.5	4.1
1956	0	0	.7	0	0	3/	.7
1957	0	0	1.4	.2	0	0	1.6
1958	0	0	.2	.1	0	0	.3
1959	0	0	1.5	.1	0	0	1.6
1960	0	0	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	8.5
1961	*.4	0	.8	1.9	1.5	4.4	9.0
Total	*.4	0	8.8	5.8	4.0	6.8	25.8

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53).

2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

*Sold since the reporting date.

Table 30.--Cash receipts from tobacco and percentages of total cash receipts by States, average 1955-59, annual 1960-61

State	Average 1955-59		1960		1961 1/	
	Tobacco	Percentage of total receipts	Tobacco	Percentage of total receipts	Tobacco	Percentage of total receipts
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent
N. C.	454	47.0	523	48.2	556	49.7
Ky.	223	40.0	198	35.4	272	42.5
S. C.	89	25.5	91	24.8	100	25.9
Va.	80	17.5	82	17.4	92	18.6
Tenn.	72	14.9	62	12.1	90	17.0
Ga.	61	8.9	77	10.0	84	10.7
Fla.	21	3.0	27	3.5	30	3.5
Md.	18	7.2	20	7.2	22	8.0
Conn.	21	12.8	19	12.0	18	11.8
Pa.	12	1.6	17	2.1	15	1.9
Ohio	6	.6	11	1.1	12	1.2
Ind.	8	.8	6	.5	10	.8
Mass.	7	4.2	7	4.3	6	3.8
Wis.	6	.6	7	.6	6	.5
Mo.	2	.2	4	.4	3	.3
W. Va.	2	1.8	2	1.9	2	1.9
Total 2/	1,088	3.5	1,154	3.4	1,320	3.8

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Includes relatively small receipts from tobacco for States not separately listed.

Table 31.--Tobacco: Acreage and yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Fire-cured		Dark air-cured 35-36	Va. sun-cured 37	Cigar						Total 1/
								Filler			Binder		Wrapper	
				Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23			41	42-44	46	51-52	54-55	61-62	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Averages														
1934-38	863.2	347.2	36.7	23.1	109.1	38.7	3.3	23.4	14.6	42.7	12.6	15.6	8.9	1,544.0
1941-45	889.8	420.1	38.7	13.6	54.7	33.6	2.7	32.9	7.6	35.1	14.7	21.4	10.3	1,577.6
1947-49	993.5	433.3	48.0	12.0	56.9	29.2	3.2	36.1	6.8	33.5	18.2	22.5	14.8	1,709.6
1950	958.4	408.3	50.0	9.8	43.1	25.5	3.2	37.3	7.8	34.0	18.9	22.1	13.7	1,633.0
1951	1,110.1	456.1	53.0	10.0	39.0	23.0	3.5	34.9	4.9	33.8	15.3	15.8	13.6	1,813.7
1952	1,111.3	463.5	50.0	9.8	37.6	22.9	3.4	23.7	5.7	35.6	15.1	15.1	13.1	1,807.4
1953	1,021.8	419.7	45.0	9.9	38.4	22.3	3.7	25.8	4.7	40.5	14.6	14.3	12.3	1,673.4
1954	1,042.2	420.9	50.0	10.0	42.0	21.8	4.1	29.2	4.6	36.9	14.4	15.0	13.0	1,704.4
1955	990.7	310.6	47.0	9.1	39.1	20.0	4.2	29.5	4.4	35.1	13.4	14.3	12.9	1,530.5
1956	875.3	309.8	43.7	8.5	38.5	19.3	3.1	29.0	3.9	25.5	7.2	11.8	13.3	1,389.0
1957	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	24.7	14.5	2.6	29.0	3.6	25.8	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,148.2
1958	639.4	297.1	34.0	6.8	24.3	12.7	1.6	30.0	3.0	23.5	2.9	13.0	12.9	1,101.4
1959	693.3	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	25.6	4.5	13.9	14.0	1,177.6
1960	691.8	295.7	37.5	7.3	25.9	13.0	1.8	31.0	4.3	26.8	3.8	14.6	14.6	1,168.7
1961	698.5	318.9	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.0	2.9	13.7	13.3	1,193.6
1962 2/	729.6	337.2	40.0	7.5	28.1	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.2	3/	2.6	12.5	12.9	3/1,248.5
Averages:	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1934-38	856	819	749	792	806	839	809	1,413	1,028	663	1,553	1,383	954	865
1941-45	1,005	1,053	696	892	986	1,027	878	1,382	1,151	812	1,646	1,468	1,004	1,027
1947-49	1,186	1,267	790	1,088	1,128	1,133	942	1,510	1,504	790	1,607	1,467	1,033	1,196
1950	1,312	1,222	800	1,310	1,054	983	1,120	1,500	1,350	750	1,670	1,446	1,130	1,259
1951	1,309	1,355	785	1,340	1,183	1,204	1,145	1,610	1,480	831	1,676	1,473	1,098	1,301
1952	1,229	1,403	805	1,250	1,223	1,314	1,100	1,600	1,550	963	1,620	1,447	1,124	1,267
1953	1,245	1,345	900	930	1,034	1,060	790	1,480	1,400	842	1,833	1,400	1,203	1,251
1954	1,261	1,586	875	1,060	1,229	1,395	900	1,670	1,750	921	1,754	1,530	1,264	1,336
1955	1,497	1,513	670	1,155	1,399	1,391	775	1,550	1,700	855	1,643	1,475	1,213	1,453
1956	1,625	1,635	840	1,260	1,555	1,592	1,030	1,670	1,625	941	1,849	1,716	1,290	1,583
1957	1,471	1,592	1,040	1,245	1,411	1,367	1,030	1,420	1,270	1,035	1,940	1,709	1,442	1,476
1958	1,691	1,567	915	1,385	1,393	1,269	1,170	1,700	835	1,089	1,867	1,682	1,286	1,600
1959	1,559	1,669	780	1,320	1,560	1,465	1,040	1,725	1,770	1,062	1,681	1,502	1,325	1,533
1960	1,808	1,639	925	1,220	1,411	1,403	995	1,700	1,535	1,011	1,802	1,431	1,460	1,686
1961	1,801	1,820	900	1,300	1,552	1,525	1,045	1,725	1,665	1,074	1,828	1,640	1,430	1,671

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24, and 53 in various years prior to 1953.
2/ Farmers intentions as of March 1. 3/ Assumes type 46 acreage the same as for 1961.

Table 32.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

Types	1961			1962	
	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured (types 11-14)					
Unstemmed	124	139	149	0	0
Stemmed	2,809	2,864	3,295	3,566	3,860
Subtotal	2,933	3,003	3,444	3,566	3,860
Burley (type 31)					
Unstemmed	0	0	0	0	0
Stemmed	1,397	1,400	1,522	1,592	1,737
Subtotal	1,397	1,400	1,522	1,592	1,737
Foreign grown (type 90)					
Unstemmed	86	112	96	78	68
Stemmed	283	374	432	445	562
Subtotal	369	486	528	523	630
Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco)					
Unstemmed	210	251	245	78	68
Stemmed 2/	4,515	4,665	5,278	5,632	6,190
Subtotal 2/	4,725	4,916	5,523	5,710	6,258
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Unstemmed	49	47	42	184	53
Stemmed	312	341	333	250	528
Subtotal	361	388	375	434	581
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Unstemmed	355	286	305	240	296
Stemmed	292	157	157	146	161
Subtotal	647	443	462	386	457
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Unstemmed	236	212	120	268	220
Stemmed	130	0	0	0	7
Subtotal	366	212	120	268	227
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Unstemmed	185	202	192	205	225
Stemmed	3	1	5	1	4
Subtotal	188	203	197	206	229
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Unstemmed	68	74	94	59	55
Stemmed	430	442	389	456	397
Subtotal	498	516	483	515	452
Cuba-Havana (type 81)					
Unstemmed	90	43	39	90	73
Stemmed	9	28	17	32	31
Subtotal	99	71	56	122	104
Total for cigars 3/					
Unstemmed	985	871	797	1,053	942
Stemmed	1,222	1,028	960	989	1,244
Subtotal	2,207	1,899	1,757	2,042	2,186
Grand total for all types	6,932	6,815	7,280	7,752	8,444

1/ Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process.
2/ Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32).
3/ Includes small quantities of mostly other cigar types not separately listed

Table 33.--Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-61, by quarters 1960-62

Period	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis)	
				Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1954	3,672	329	156	9.0	4.2	21.5	10.2
1955	3,796	388	183	10.2	4.8	24.2	11.4
1956	3,959	413	197	10.4	5.0	24.6	11.7
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1959	4,908	551	265	11.2	5.4	27.8	13.4
1960	5,139	577	281	11.2	5.5	27.5	13.4
1961	5,300	630	303	11.9	5.7	28.3	13.6
Quarterly 1960							
1	1,172	128	61	10.9	5.2	25.2	12.0
2	1,320	149	71	11.3	5.4	28.5	13.6
3	1,333	153	73	11.5	5.5	28.8	13.7
4	1,314	147	76	11.2	5.8	27.4	14.2
1961							
1	1,231	138	65	11.2	5.3	25.5	12.0
2	1,364	162	78	11.9	5.7	29.2	14.1
3	1,359	167	80	12.3	5.9	29.8	14.3
4	1,346	163	80	12.1	5.9	28.9	14.2
1962							
1	1,237	140	67	11.3	5.4	24.5	11.7

NOTE: The 1947-50 data lack strict comparability with the series beginning 1951.

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporation, Federal Trade Commission Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or case period	1961 Apr.	1961 May	1962 Mar.	1962 Apr.	1962 May	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Burley	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	62.9	64.2	Closed	63.3	63.0	98
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Parity prices 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	64.9	64.9	68.9	69.2	69.2	107
Burley	Ct. per lb.	68.9	68.9	73.2	73.4	73.4	107
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	60.4	60.4	64.7	64.9	64.9	107
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	43.8	43.8	n.a.	n.a.	45.6	104
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	45.6	n.a.	n.a.	47.1	103
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	40.5	40.5	n.a.	n.a.	42.2	104
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.9	39.9	42.1	42.2	42.2	106
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	30.5	n.a.	n.a.	32.7	107
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	46.5	n.a.	n.a.	49.0	105
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	34.1	n.a.	n.a.	35.5	104
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	35.3	35.3	37.2	37.3	37.3	106
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	302	302	305	306	306	101
Industrial production index 3/	1957=100	106	108	116	117	118	109
Employment	Mil.	65.7	66.8	66.3	66.8	68.2	102
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	409.8	413.2	435.9	438.9	440.0	106

Item	Unit or case period	1961 Mar.	1961 Apr.	1962 Feb.	1962 Mar.	1962 Apr.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	42.4	37.2	35.8	42.6	38.6	104
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	522.8	482.3	432.0	513.4	509.8	106
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	7.0	6.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	95
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.5	4.8	4.1	5.1	5.3	110
Snuff	Mil. lb.	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	118.7	155.9	77.0	119.6	158.2	101
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	1,439.9	1,922.2	922.0	1,435.4	1,945.2	101
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	18.4	24.5	10.9	17.1	23.1	94
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	15.6	20.5	9.7	14.8	20.1	98
Snuff	Mil. lb.	8.2	10.8	5.1	7.9	10.5	97
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	100
Exports	Bil.	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	116
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	11.2	7.9	9.2	10.8	10.2	129
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	*	.1	*	*	---
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	9.6	12.8	6.6	10.1	13.3	104
Exports	Bil.	5.3	7.2	3.8	5.9	8.1	112
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	25.5	33.4	18.0	28.8	39.0	117
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.6	.8	.4	.6	.8	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	67
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	101.4			101.4		100
Cigarettes, filter tip	Jan.1959=100	100.0			100.0		100
Cigars	1957-59=100	100.4			100.4		100
Smoking tobacco	1957-59=100	113.7			113.7		100
Plug chewing tobacco	1957-59=100	108.5			108.5		100
Snuff	1957-59=100	101.3			107.4		106
Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	108.0			109.4		101
Cigarettes, filter tip	Mar.1959=100	107.2			108.7		101
Cigars	1957-59=100	104.7			100.0		96
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	102
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	3.5	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.9	89
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	30.4	40.9	21.5	32.0	42.6	104
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	13.4	17.7	9.8	13.5	17.4	98

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1961 Mar.	1961 Apr.	1962 Feb.	1962 Mar.	1962 Apr.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	24.4	20.6	21.7	23.8	28.8	140
Burley	Mil. lb.	2.8	1.3	2.7	4.1	1.6	123
Maryland	Mil. lb.	1.3	1.3	.3	1.8	.2	15
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	.1	.5	.1	.9	---
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	1.5	3.1	.6	.8	2.2	71
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.1	.1	.2	*	---
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	75
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.2	.3	.2	.2	.4	133
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	1.4	*	*	.1	*	---
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	0	*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	408.0	428.5	372.2	396.0	424.8	99
Burley	Mil. lb.	21.8	23.1	18.2	22.3	23.9	103
Maryland	Mil. lb.	6.6	8.0	4.8	6.5	6.7	84
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	70
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	14.8	17.9	18.2	19.0	21.1	118
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.5	.6	.9	1.0	1.0	167
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	72
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	152
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	2.0	2.0	.8	.9	.9	45
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	167
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.8	.4	.6	.7	.5	125
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.5	132

Q u a r t e r l y d a t a

		1961 Jan.-Mar.	1961 Apr.-June	1962 Jan.-Mar.	1962 Apr.-June	
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/						
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,609	2,364	2,623	2,368	100
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,400	1,405	1,415	1,409	100
Maryland	Mil. lb.	62	53	61	53	100
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	110	135	95	130	96
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	66	74	64	72	97
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	150	197	156	206	105
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	78	87	78	94	108
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	31	30	31	28	93
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	708	687	544	517	75
Tobacco sheet 11/						
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.3	134
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	100
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	211	255	245	294	115
Cigar	Mil. lb.	65	68	71	75	110
Tobacco outlets 12/						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p. 2:						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	528	532	535	546	103
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	485	491	488	506	103
Cigar production	Bil.	6.76	6.90	7.42	7.33	106
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	80.2	76.7	75.8	74.4	97
Chewing production						
Scrap	Mil. lb.	32.6	33.4	32.1	33.0	99
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	32.4	33.1	32.6	31.9	96
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	32.3	35.4	31.5	35.3	100
Exports of leaf (farm-sales weight)						
Total	Mil. lb.	464	486	447	566	116
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	370	419	382	500	119

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates. n.a.--not available. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

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Tobacco outlets--recent trends 2

- Cigarettes
- Cigars and cigarillos
- Smoking tobacco
- Chewing tobacco
- Snuff
- Leaf exports

Average value per pound of tobacco exports 17

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